The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

—Pittsburgh had a $50,000 fire last night.

—Blaine's speech was the sensation in Congress yesterday.

—The Dominion Parliament assembled at Ottawa yesterday.

—Fifty churches have thus far agreed to join in the Advisory Council.

—Our city detectives are after a bookkeeper who kept more than his employer's books.

—The *Independent* this week criticise Beecher and Plymouth Church in a hostile way.

—J. R. Helman, County Treasurer of Wooster, Ohio, is $60,000 short. He has absconded.

—The Hippodrome in New York was again crowded yesterday—Mr. Moody conducting the services.

—Mr. Randall is not as rampant on the question of adding to the list of able-bodied Confederate office holders as he was.

—The Board of Education of New York have decided against the introduction of German as a study in the public schools.

—It is now the correct thing in Southwestern journalism to say that a person who has been shot in the head has been "Carruthed."

—Gen. Boynton says if Bristow is nominated for President, it will be because the office wants the man, not the man seeking the office.

—The London *Times* is said to be negotiating for the exclusive use of the Anglo-American cables on Sunday nights during the Centennial.

—The ticket agents, in convention assembled yesterday, decided to reduce passenger rates twenty-five per cent. to and from the Centennial.

—The production of pig iron in the United States in 1875 was about 2,100,000 tons net, a falling off of 600,000 tons as compared with the previous year.

—Alexander McClure, of the Philadelphia *Times*, has been held to answer on a charge of libel preferred against him by the man running the Katie King show.

—Mrs. Senator Sprague has saved enough from the wreck of her father's and husband's fortunes to live at Paris with her children. Sprague is at Rhode Island.

—The City Collector of Chicago is prancing around among the banks, and compelling them to settle up back taxes. He has drawn in near $77,000 within the past week.

—Fanny Lear's new book, Great Ladies of the Court of Russia," which is said to contain the elements of many big scandals, has been received in manuscript by Lacroix, of Paris.

—The sad and sudden death of Hon. Reverdy Johnson, the great Maryland lawyer and politician, which occurred last night, will cause a profound sensation in legal and political circles.

—The sensitive soul of Kelley, it is said, has been stung to the quick because Blaine did not notify him in time, of his financial speech, so that he (Kelley) could have primed himself to be ready to reply to it at once.

—The *Reichstag* yesterday passed the bill amendatory of the Penal Code, including the much debated Pulpit Clause, which forbids objectionable communications from being read in church or posted on the doors.

—The Kentucky House came to the relief of Kentucky tax-payers yesterday, and passed a bill to reduce the State tax on real and personal property to forty cents on the $100. The result will be to reduce taxation in the State over $200,000.

—Mr. Cox has been making another speech which he assures an anxious public is "the grandest of his life"—a remark which invariably follows his performances, Mr. Cox, like our poet, orator and philosopher John McKee always considers the latest emanation from his brain as "the greatest."

—A daring American amusement manager is said to have engaged Offenbach for the month of June, in this country, the consideration being $20,000, traveling expenses both ways for three persons, and $40 a day for hotel expenses. If the venture proves remunerative, the contract may be extended for thirty days.

—The first horse to show in front of the crowd on the track is Blaine. He has New England and the Northwest. He is invading the South and Pacific States, and threatens a brush at New York. With the help of Jeff Davis, as a rider, he is making the running lively. Bully for Blaine.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

—It is generally conceded that not over one-third of the estimated crop of logs to be put in this winter will reach the streams in Michigan. The little snow there has entirely disappeared, and operations are suspended. Of 65,000,000 feet intended to be put in on Rifle river, only 10,000,000 thus far are on the banks. Operations on the other streams are in about the same proportion.

—The Controller has furnished the following statement of the financial condition of Tennessee's assets: Next January $1,201,702 will be due. The liabilities will amount to $3,648,249, leaving a deficit of $2,446,547. In January of 1878 the assets will amount to $1,318,702; liabilities due $4,459,026, leaving a deficit of $3,140,325. The entire interest bearing debt of the State amounts to $22,908,000.

—In regard to the questions to be prepared by counsel, and forwarded to Washington for the President to respond to, it is ascertained that a majority of the interrogatories proposed by Babcock's counsel were framed to elicit the delaration that the defendant was in no way instrumental in inducing the President to direct the canceling of the order whereby a general transfer of Supervisors was to be made. The balance relate either to unimportant or irrelevant matters.

—Gen. Butler's alleged determination to run for Congress again in his old district next fall excites amusement in that locality. A correspondent of the Boston *Herald* has made a careful examination of public sentiment in the district, and finds no Butler men except a few office holders. Most of his old constituents think he will not try for a re-election from them, but will endeavor to secure a nomination in Gen. Banks' district, the Fifth, as he has considerable popularity in Lynn.

—Retrospection is healthful sometimes; the exquisitely high-toned sense of honor of the Democratic press has been terribly shocked by the proposition of the President to testify in a case wherein an old comrade in arms is interested. A glance backward might serve as a soothing plaster to the wounded Democracy, for it has evidently forgotten the time when a Democratic Secretary of the United States Treasury—Howell Cobb by name—being obliged to put a Government loan upon the market, absolutely did all in his power to depreciate that loan, even going so far as to warn bidders not to take, as the bonds "were no worth a —."

—A correspondent discussing the political outlook in Washington, says: "In the House, where most of the plotting and wire-pulling which is to precede the National Convention this year is taking place, the fact that the Republicans are in the minority tends to make them more united. They feel little or no responsibility for anything that may be done, and have simply to sit by and watch for Democratic blunders, or to set traps to catch their enemies. Every encounter has thus far strengthened their own lines, while every bone of contention which has been dexterously thrown into the Democratic camp has been picked up by some unwary gentleman, to his own sorrow and the detriment of his party."

—The lady whom Mr. Jas. Parton has married was Miss Ellen Eldredge, younger daughter of Mr. Parton's former wife. When Parton married "Fanny Fern" (Mrs. Eldredge) Miss Ellen Eldredge was quite a little girl. She has now grown up to take her mother's placd and become her step-father's wife—the circumstance being, as is believed, almost, if not absolutely, unique. Her elder sister married Mortimer Thomson, but dying the year after her marriage, left her infant daughter to the care of her mother and sister. This child, exceptionally attractive as she is, became the pet of Mr. Parton's household. When Mrs. Parton died, the care of the child devolved upon Miss Eldredge and Mr. Parton, and their marriage now enable them to unite more completely in caring for her.

—This little tid-bit of society gossip comes from Washington: "Some sixty young misses, who have enjoyed the Germans given by the Bachelor's and Washington Clubs, have organized to give a dance to their beaux. Vivacious little Miss Jewell, the daughter of the Postmaster General, is the President of this woman's rights movement, and there are committees on decoration, hall, supper and music, just as the men have. Secretary Robeson is to receive the masculine guests, who are not to be admitted unless each brings a *chaperone.* Wormley is to prepare the supper, and everything is to be done on the grandest scale possible. Meanwhile, some of the young men are getting to be rather nervous, lest they not receive invitations to dance, and be forced to sit like wall-flowers among the dowagers all the evening."

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, February 10, 1876.

Flutter Among Insurance Men.

The large fire Tuesday night has caused very much of a flutter among insurance men, and some dozen or more meetings of representatives of various companies were held yesterday, but no accurate list of risks was compiled. The property was of the extra hazardous class, and no company has lost very heavily or to a critical degree, and upon proper adjudication all losses will be promptly paid.

Another Bank Robbery.

NEW LONDON, Conn., February 10.—The Bank of Commerce was robbed on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday the bank officers were unable to open the vault, but an expert accomplished it at night, when the loss of $29,500 was discovered. The delay in opening the vault gave the burglars twenty-four hours start of the officers.

FIRST EDITION.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

The Financial Situation.

SPEECH BY HON. JAMES G. BLAINE.

His Opinion of the Evils of Further Inflation.

NATIONAL BANK BILLS VS. GOVERNMENT NOTES.

Prosperity to be Attained by Specie Resumption.

Demoralizing Attitude of the Democratic Party on this Question.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1876.

The Bankrupt Law.

Mr. LOGAN presented a telegram to himself from a leading merchant of Chicago asking that in passing any act for the repeal of the bankrupt law the Senate will provide it shall take effect not later than July 1st, 1876.

Northern Pacific Railroad.

The Senate resumed consideration of the bill for the extension of time for the construction and completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Mr. SARGENT moved to amend the second section so as to read: "That this extension is granted upon the express condition and understanding that where pre-emption and homestead claims were initiatory or private entries and locations were allowed upon the lands embraced in the grant to said company prior to the receipt of orders of withdrawal at the respective district land offices, the lands embraced in such entry shall not be held as within the grant to said company, and shall be patented to parties lawfully entered under the provisions of the section," &c. Agreed to.

Mr. EDMUNDS submitted an amendment to the fourth section so as to provide that the act shall not be construed to affect existing private rights otherwise than as herein provided; and further, that the act shall, as well as the charter of the company and other acts and resolutions relating thereto, be subject to alteration, amendment or repeal at the pleasure of Congress. Agreed to.

Mr. INGALLS moved to strike out the proviso in the second section that it should not apply to lands heretofore patented to the company nor to entries already canceled and upon which the purchase money or other consideration has been returned to the respective parties in interest. Agreed to.

The bill having been considered in Committee of the Whole, and the amendments proposed by the Committee on Railroads agreed to without further amendments, the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in committee agreed to.

After discussion the bill was passed—yeas 35, nays 18.

The Centennial Bill.

Mr. CAMERON gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until a vote could be reached on the Centennial bill.

The Senate then went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Consular and Diplomatic appropriation bill, and was addressed by Mr. HALE (Maine). He begun by showing the importance in the past history of the country of the maintenance of foreign missions, particularly the mission to England during the rebellion. He alluded to the fact that no less than six Presidents had experience in the diplomatic service, and it would not do in the light of all the history of the past to cast slurs upon diplomacy as a thing not needed and as a thing which should be given up.

Mr. Hale was followed by Mr. LYNCH (Miss.), and at the conclusion of his speech Mr. BLAINE arose and addressed the committee. Every seat in the House and galleries was occupied, and the closest attention was given to his remarks.

Mr. Blaine's Speech.

Mr. BLAINE said:

Mr. CHAIRMAN: The honor of the National Government and the prosperity of the American people are alike menaced by those who demand the perpetuation of an irredeemable paper currency. For more than two years the country has been suffering from prostration in business; confidence returns but slowly; trade revives only partially, and to-day, with capital unproductive and labor unemployed, we find ourselves in the midst of an agitation respecting the medium with which business transactions shall be carried on. Until this question is definitely adjusted it is idle to expect that full measure of prosperity to which the energies of our people and the resources of the land entitle us. In the way of that adjustment one great section of the Democratic party—possibly its controlling power—stubbornly stands to-day. The Republicans, always true to the primal duty of supporting the nation's credit, have now cast behind them all minor differences and dissensions on the financial question, and have gradually consolidated their strength against inflation. The currency, therefore, becomes of necessity a prominent political issue, and those Democrats who are in favor of honest dealing by the Government and honest money for the people, may be compelled to act as they did in that still graver exigency when the existence of the Government itself was at stake.

While this question should be approached in no spirit of partisan bitterness, it has yet become so entangled with party relations that no intelligent discussion of it can be had without giving its political history, and if that history bears severely on the Democratic party, its defenders must answer the facts, and not quarrel with their presentation. Firmly attached to one political party myself, firmly believing that parties in a free government are as healthful as they are inevitable, I still think there are questions about which parties should agree to never disagree; and of these is the essential nature and value of the circulating medium. And it is a fact of especial weight and significance that up to the paper money era, which was precipitated upon us during the rebellion as one of war's inexorable necessities, there never was a political party in this country that believed in any other than the specie standard for our currency. If there was any principle that was rooted and grounded in the minds of our earlier statesmen it was the evil of paper money; and no candid man of any party can read the Constitution of the United States and not be convinced that its framers intended to protect and defend our people from the manifold perils of an irredeemable currency. Nathaniel Macon, one of the purest and best of American statesmen, himself a soldier of the Revolution and a member of Congress continuously during the administrations of our first six Presidents, embracing in all a period of nearly forty years, expressed the whole truth when he declared in the Senate that "this was a hard-money Government, founded by hard-money men, who had themselves seen and felt the evil of paper money and meant to save their posterity from it."

To this uniform adherence to the specie standard the crisis of the rebellion forced an exception. In January, 1862, with more than a half million of men in arms, with a daily expenditure of nearly two millions of dollars, the Government suddenly found itself without money. Customs yielded but little, internal taxes had not yet been levied, public credit was feeble if not paralyzed, our armies had met with one signal reverse and nowhere with marked success, and men's minds were filled with gloom and apprehension. The one supreme need of the hour was money, and money the Government did not have. What, then, should be done—rather what could be done? The ordinary Treasury note had been tried and failed, and those already issued were discredited and below the value of the bills of country banks. The Government in this great and perilous need promptly called to its aid a power never before exercised. It authorized the issue of one hundred and fifty millions of notes, and declared them to be a legal tender for all debts, public and private, with two exceptions.

The ablest lawyers who sustained this measure did not find warrant for it in the text of the Constitution, but, like the late Senator Fessenden, of my own State, placed it on the ground of "absolute, overwhelming necessity;" and that illustrious Senator declared that, "the necessity existing, he had no hesitation." Indeed, sir, to hesitate was to be lost, for the danger was that, if Congress prolonged the debate on points of constitutional construction, its deliberations might be interrupted by the sound of rebel artillery on the opposite shore of the Potomac. The Republican Senators and Representatives, therefore, dismissing all doubts and casuistry, stood together for the country, and if taunted, as they were, by the Democracy and disloyalty of that day, with violating the Constitution, they pointed to that law which is older than constitutions. Adopting the sentiment, as they might have quoted the imputed language of John Milton, they believed that "there is the law of self-preservation, written by God himself on our hearts; there is primal compact and bond of society, not graven on stone, nor sealed with wax, nor put down on parchment, nor set forth in any express form of words by men when of old they came together, but implied in the very act that they so came together, presupposed in all subsequent law, not to be repealed by any authority, not invalidated by being omitted in any code, inasmuch as from thence are all codes and all authority."

But the promptings of patriotism, the pressure of necessity, the "despotism of duty," which thus decided the course of the Republicans failed to influence the Democrats in Congress. Marshaled and led by Mr. Pendleton, since become the great advocate of inflation, the Democratic Representatives voted in well-nigh solid column against the legal-tender bill. Bankruptcy to the Treasury was impending; eighty millions of unpaid requisitions lay on the Secretary's desk; a large part of the Army had not received a dollar for six months; supplies were failing; recruiting halted; the spirits of the people drooped; while the Executive Department, charged with the conduct of the war, urged that critical campaigns, then in progress, would necessarily end in disaster unless relief could be afforded in this way. But Democratic consciences were too tender, and Democratic scruples too intense at that time to permit such a fearful infraction of the Constitution as the passage of a legal-tender bill, even to save the Union of our fathers, and thus preserve the Constitution itself.

The necessities of the Government were so great and expenditures so enormous that another hundred and fifty millions of legal-tender notes were speedily called for and granted by Congress, the Democrats again voting under Mr. Pendleton's lead against the measure. With varying fortunes the last year of the war was reached, with three hundred millions of legal-tender in circulation. With the strain of our public credit and the doubts and vicissitudes of the struggle these notes had fallen far below par in gold, and it became apparent to every clear-headed observer that the continued issue of legal-tenders, with no provision for their redemption and no limit to their amount, would utterly destroy the credit of the Government and involve the Union cause in irretrievable disaster. But at that moment the military situation, with its perils and its prospects, was such that the Government must have money more rapidly than the sale of bonds could furnish it, and the danger was that the sale of bonds would be stopped altogether unless some definite limit could be assigned to the issue of legal tender notes. Accordingly, Congress sought, and successfully sought, to accomplish both ends at the same time, and they passed a bill granting one hundred millions additional legal-tender circulation—making four hundred million in all—and then incorporated in the same law a solemn assurance and pledge that "the total amount of United States notes, issued and to be issued, shall never exceed four hundred millions of dollars." And to this pledge every Democratic Senator and Representative assented, either actively or silently, as the Journals of both Houses will show. The subsequent readiness of many of those gentlemen to trample on it must be upon the broad principle of ethics that the Government should keep those pledges which are profitable and disregard those which it will pay to violate.

When the war was over and the Union saved, one of the first duties of the Government was to improve its credit and restore a sound currency to the people; and here we might have reasonably expected the aid of the Democratic party. But we did not receive it. Irreconcilably hostile to the issue of legal-tenders when that form of credit was needed for the salvation of the country, the Democracy, as soon as the country was saved, conceived a violent love for these notes, and demanded an almost illimitable issue of them. Mr. Seymour, as the Democratic candidate for President in 1868, scouted the four hundred million pledge, stood on a platform demanding that sixteen hundred millions of five-twenties be paid off in legal-tenders; and he so heartily approved this policy, that in his letter of acceptance he declared that "he should strive to carry it out in the future, wherever he might be placed in political or private life." His position at that time was approved by every Democrat of high or low degree in New York, was unanimously reaffirmed in their State Convention, was sustained by all their newspaper organs, and was the recognized creed of the party, East as well as West. Mr. Seymour and his political associates in New York have changed their ground, and now proclaim an honest financial creed, and, after the manner of the Pharisee, they broaden their phylacteries, make loud professions of superior zeal, and thank God reverently that they are not as their sinful brethren of the Ohio Democracy—those financial Sadducees, who continue to reject all idea of resurrection or redemption for the legal tender.

I have thus briefly referred to the past, Mr. Chairman, only because I think it has an important bearing on the present and the future. I do not assume that the Republican party can possibly discharge its pending responsibilities by merely pointing to its former grand achievements. "Let not virtue seek remuneration for the thing it was." But I do claim that on this financial question the course of the Republican party in the past is a guarantee for the future, and that equally the course of the Democratic party, of both wings and all shades, is a menace and a warning to the people.

If, however, the New York school of Democrats, repenting of their former course and seeking better ways for the future, are ready to give honest help in the restoration of a sound currency, they will be gladly welcomed and their faith will be tested by works before this session of Congress closes. They will not, however, deem it strange or harsh if, remembering their past record, we feel an uncomfortable sense of distrust as to their entire sincerity in the future. This distrust is increased when we witness the brazen boldness with which, in full view of their repudiation record of but yesterday, they assume a stilted tone of superior honesty on the financial question, and affect patronizing language toward the Republicans who saved the nation from the lasting blight of Mr. Seymour's triumph in 1868. Still further deepened and strengthened is this distrust when we remember the formal alliance which the New York Democrats have renewed with the Democrats of the South, to whom our whole financial system is but a reminder of what they themselves term their subjugation, and who from past action and present tendency are unfitted to be the safe repository of the nation's pledges for the payment of its war debt. We have passed into a new era, and to recall the Southern Democracy, with their appalling record, to their ancient control in this country would be as decisive a step backward and nightward as it would have been for the English people to surround William of Orange with a Parliament made up of adherents to the lost house of Stuart, or as it would be to-day for the French Assembly to thrust on McMahon a cabinet devoted to the fortunes of Henry Fifth.

As I said at the outset of my remarks, Mr. Chairman, the country is suffering under one of those periodical revulsions in trade common to all commercial nations, and which thus far no wisdom of legislation has been able to avert. The natural restlessness of a people so alive and alert as ours looks for an instant remedy, and the danger in such a condition of the public mind is that something may be adopted that will ultimately deepen the disease rather than lay the groundwork for an effectual cure. Naturally enough in such a time the theories for relief are numerous, and we have marvelous recipes offered whereby the people shall be enabled to pay the dollar they owe with less than a hundred cents; while those who are caught in such a delusion seemingly forget that, even if this be so, they must likewise receive less than a hundred cents for the dollar that is due them. Whether the dollar that they owe to-day or the dollar that is due them to-morrow will have the greater or less number of cents, depends on the shifting of causes which they can neither control nor foresee; and therefore all certain calculation in trade is set at defiance, and those branches of business which take on the form of gambling are by a financial paradox the most secure and most promising.

Uncertainty as to the value of the currency from day to day is injurious to all honest industry. And while that which is known as the debtor interest should be fairly and generously considered in the shaping of measures for specie resumption, there is no justice in asking for inflation on its behalf. Rather there is the gravest injustice; for you must remember that there is a large class of most deserving persons who would be continually and remorselessly robbed by such a policy. I mean the *Labor* of the country, that is compelled to live from and by its daily earnings. The savings-banks, which represent the surplus owned by the laborers of the nation, have deposits to-day exceeding eleven hundred millions of dollars—more than the entire capital stock and deposits of the national banks. The pensioners, who represent the patriotic suffering of the country, have a capitalized investment of six hundred millions of dollars. Here are seventeen hundred millions of money incapable of receiving anything but instant and lasting injury from inflation. Whatever impairs the purchasing power of the dollar correspondingly decreases the resources of the savings-bank depositor and the pensioner. The pensioner's loss would be absolute, but it would probably be argued that the laborer would receive compensation by his nominally larger earnings. But this would prove totally delusive, for no possible augmentation of wages in a time of inflation will ever keep pace with the still greater increase of price in the commodities necessary to sustain life, except—and mark the exception—under the condition witnessed during the war, when the number of laborers was continually reduced by the demand for men to serve in the Army and Navy. And those honest-minded people who recall the startling activity of trade and the large profits during the war, and attribute both to an inflated currency, commit the error of leaving out the most important element of the calculation. They forget that the Government was a customer for nearly four years at the rate of two to three millions of dollars per day—buying countless quantities of all staple articles; they forget that the number of consumers was continually enlarging as our armed force grew to its gigantic proportions, and that the number of producers was by the same cause continually growing less, and that thus was presented, on a scale of unprecedented magnitude, that simple problem, familiar alike to the political economist and the village trader, of the demand being greater than the supply, and a consequent rise in the price. Had the Government been able to conduct the war on a gold basis and provide the coin for its necessarily large and lavish expenditure, a rise in the price of labor and a rise in the value of commodities would have been inevitable. And the rise of both labor and commodities in gold would have been for the time as marked as in paper, adding, of course, the depreciation of the latter to its scale of prices.

While the delusion of creating wealth by the issue of irredeemable paper currency may lead to any number of absurd propositions, the advocates of the heresy seem to have settled down on two measures—or, rather, one measure composed of two parts—namely: To abolish the national banks, and then have the Government issue legal-tenders at once to the amount of the bank circulation, and add to the volume from time to time thereafter "according to the wants of trade." The two propositions are so inseparably connected that I shall discuss them together.

The National bank system, Mr. Chairman, was one of the results of the war, and the credit of its origin belongs to the late Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury. And it may not be unprofitable just here to recall to the House the circumstances which at the time made the National banks a necessity to the Government. At the outbreak of the war there were considerably over a thousand State banks of various degrees of responsibility, or irresponsibility, scattered throughout the country. Their charters demanded the redemption of their bills in specie, and under the pressure of this requirement their aggregate circulation was kept within decent limits, but the amount of it was in most instances left to the discretion of the directors, and not a few of these banks issued ten dollars of bills for one of specie in their vaults. With the passage of the legal tender act, however, followed by an enormous issue of Government notes, the State banks would no longer be required to redeem in specie, and would therefore at once flood the country with their own bills and take from the Government its resource in that direction. To restrict and limit their circulation, and to make the banks as helpful as possible in the great work of sustaining the Gavernment finances, the National bank act was passed.

This act required, in effect, that every bank should loan its entire capital stock to the Government; or, in other words, to invest it in Government bonds; and then, on depositing these bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, the bank might receive not exceeding ninety per cent. of their amount in circulating notes, the Government holding the bonds for the protection of the bill-holder in case the bank should fail. And that, in brief, is precisely what a national bank is to-day. I do not say the system is perfect. I do not feel called upon to rush to its advocacy or its defense. I do not doubt that as we go forward we may find many points in which the system can be improved. But this I am bold to maintain that, contrasted with any other system of banking this country has ever had, it is immeasurably superior; and whoever asks, as some Democrats now do, for its abolition, with a view of getting back any system of State banks, is a blind leader; and a very deep ditch of disorder and disaster awaits the followers, if the people should ever be so blinded as to take that fatal step.

It is greatly to be deplored, Mr. Chairman, that many candid men have conceived the notion that it would be a saving to the people if all banks could be dispensed with and the circulating medium be furnished by the Government issuing legal-tenders. I do not stop here to argue that this would be in violation of the Government's pledge not to issue more than four hundred millions of its own notes. I merely remark that that pledge is binding in honor until legal-tenders are redeemable in coin on presentation, and when that point is reached there will be no desire, as there will certainly be no necessity, for the Government issuing additional notes.

The great and, to my mind, unanswerable objection to this scheme is that it places the currency wholly in the power and under the direction of Congress. Now, Congress always has been and always will be governed by a partisan majority, representing one of the political parties of the country; and the proposition therefore reduces itself to this—that the circulating medium, instead of having a fixed, determinate character, shall be shifted, and changed, and manipulated according to the supposed need of "the party." I profess, Mr. Chairman, to have some knowledge of the American Congress; its general character, its *personnel*, its scope, its limit, its power. I think, on the whole, that it is a far more patriotic, intelligent and upright body of men than it generally gets credit for in the country; but, at the same time, I can possibly conceive of no assemblage of respectable gentleman in the United States more utterly unfitted to determine from time to time the amount of circulation required by "the wants of trade." But, indeed, no body of men could be intrusted with that power. Even if it were possible to trust their discretion, their integrity would be constantly under suspicion. If they performed their duties with the purity of an angel of light, they could not successfully repel those charges which always follow where the temptation to do wrong is powerful and the way easy. Experience would very soon demonstrate that no more corrupt or corrupting device, no wilder or more visionary project never entered the brain of the schemer or the empiric.

If the people of the United States were fully awake and aroused to their interests, and could see things as they are, instead of increasing the power of Congress over the currency they would by the shortest practicable process divorce the two, completely and forever. And this can only be done finally, effectually, irreversibly, by the resumption of specie payment. Why, Mr. Chairman, it is hardly an exaggeration to say that, ever since the Government was compelled to resort to irredeemable currency during the war, the assembling of Congress and its continuance in session have been the most disturbing elements in the business of the country. It is literally true that no man can tell what a day may bring forth. One large interest looks hopefully to contraction and the lowering of gold premium; another is ruined unless there is such a movement toward expansion as will send gold up. Each side, of course, endeavors to influence and convince Congress. Both sides naturally have their sympathizing advocates on this floor, and hence the substantial business interests of the country are kept in a feverish, doubtful, speculative state. Men's minds are turned from honest industry to schemes of financial gambling, the public morals suffer, old-fashioned integrity is forgotten, and solid, enduring prosperity, with honest gains and quiet contentment, is rendered impossible. We have suffered thus far in perhaps as light a degree as could be expected under the circumstances; but once adopt the insane idea that all currency shall be issued directly by the Government, and that Congress shall be the judge of the amount demanded by the "wants of trade," and you have this country adrift, rudderless, on a sea of troubles, shoreless and soundless.

It is a singular circumstance, Mr. Chairman—one of those odd happenings sometimes brought about by political mutations—that those who urge this scheme upon the Government are Democrats, every one of whom would doubtless claim to be a true disciple of Andrew Jackson. And yet all the evils of which Jackson warned the country in his famous controversy with the United States Bank are a thousand fold magnified and a thousand fold aggravated in this plan of making the Treasury Department itself the bank, with Congress for the governing Board of Directors. I commend to gentlemen of Democratic antecedents a careful perusal of Jackson's great message of July 10, 1832, and I wish them to frankly tell this House how they think Jackson would have regarded the establishment of a great national paper-money machine, to be located for all time in the Treasury Department, the bills of which shall have no provision for their redemption, and the amount of those bills to be determined by a majority vote in a party caucus.

And then, after Jackson's veto message shall have been diligently perused and inwardly digested by the Democratic advocates of irredeemable paper money, I will ask them if the present national-bank system does not fully meet all of Jackson's objections, and if it is not, indeed, as nearly as the difference of time and circumstances will permit, such a system of banking as Jackson indirectly commended and as he professed himself ready to submit a plan for if Congress should desire it? Disclaiming, as I have done, any special championship of the national banks, but merely referring to facts of record, I would be glad further to ask if the present system, in its entire freedom from monopoly, being equally open to all; if in the absolute protection it affords to that innocent third party, the bill holder, (no man ever having lost a dollar by the bills of national banks during the thirteen years the system has been in operation, whereas in the preceding thirteen years the losses to the people by bills of State banks exceeded fifty millions of dollars;) if in that universal credit attached to its bills, saving the people all losses from exchange or discount wherever payment is to be made within the United States; if in its protection of the rights of depositors; if in its strength and solvency in time of financial disaster; if in its subjection to taxation, both by the General and State Governments, until it confessedly pays a heavier tax than any other species of property; if in its capacity to measure by the unvarying law of supply and demand the precise amount of circulation required by the "wants of trade,"—I would be glad, I repeat, to ask any Democratic opponent of the system if it does not in each and all these features fill the ideal requirement of a bank as foreshadowed by Jackson, and if it does not indeed far transcend any ideal Jackson had, in its freedom for all to engage in it, in its absolute security to the public, and in its singular adaptation to act as a regulator of the currency, preventing undue expansion and undue contraction with equal and unfailing certainty, and adjusting itself at once to the specie standard whenever the Government shall place its own notes at par with coin?

It is urged by the opponents of the banking system that the three hundred and twenty millions of bank circulation can be supplied by legal-tenders and the interest on that amount of bonds stopped! How? Does any

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

SECOND EDITION

THE STATE CAPITAL.

Legislative Proceedings.

Senators Not Anxious to Prolong the Session.

Reducing the Salaries of County Officers.

Elementary Education for Children.

The Bill to Classify the Cities of the Commonwealth.

Special to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, February 10, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate was called to order at 11 o'clock, the Lieutenant Governor in the chair.

Petitions.

Mr. JACKSON presented two petitions of citizens of Armstrong county against the repeal of the law prohibiting the issuing of licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in said boroughs.

By Mr. PAYNE, two petitions from newspaper publishers relating to the publication of legal advertising in the several counties of the State.

Also a petition of citizens of Greene county asking for the repeal of the act incorporating the Dollar Savings Bank at Waynesburg, Pa.

The following bills were

Reported Favorably.

An act for the more certain and equal assessment of taxes in cities of the second class in this State.

An act providing for the establishment of Industrial Schools in this State.

Bills Introduced.

An act authorizing a change of venue in cases involving the title of real estate.

An act to authorize the Prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the Northern District to administer oaths and take acknowledgments.

An act fixing the term of office of Assessors to be hereafter elected, for the valuation of property, at three years.

By Mr. ANDERSON (Allegheny), a supplementary act to the School act, allowing the Board of Directors to purchase school books, a privilege denied them by that act.

An act to authorize and direct the Treasurer of the State to pay over to a trustee to be appointed by the Governor the sum remaining in the Treasury and appropriated by section 64 of the appropriation act of May 27th, 1871, for the removal of the Confederate dead who fell in the battle of Gettysburg.

Final Adjournment.

Mr. STRANG offered the following:

Resolved, That the Senate will consider no bills introduced into this body after the first day of April next.

Mr. COOPER moved to amend by inserting the seventeenth day of March instead of April 1st.

The introduction of this resolution caused considerable discussion, Messrs. Strang, Dill, Albright, Davis and Newmyer advocating the passage of the resolution, and Messrs. Ermentrout and Boyer opposing.

The amendment of Mr. Cooper was agreed to and the resolution as amended passed.

Mr. STRANG, in support of the resolution, said: I have offered this resolution to refute a slander that has obtained a wide circulation, to wit, that there is a disposition to extend the session beyond the one hundred days and draw pay for the extra time. I believe there is no necessity for this and no purpose to do so, and I think we owe it to ourselves to deny this report, and assure the people that there is no purpose to make them pay three hundred thousand dollars for the extension of the session when no public interest requires it.

The Vagrancy Act.

The following bill was considered on third reading.

An act to define and suppress vagrancy. The bill was amended by striking out the third section, which provided that vagrants could be farmed out, and will be on final passage to-morrow.

A Question of Privilege.

Mr. DAVIS rose to a privileged question, and moved that the vote by which Mr. Cooper's amendment relative to Mr. Strang's resolution for the consideration of bills, be reconsidered. It was agreed to and Mr. Cooper's amendment defeated, leaving the resolution as originally offered by Mr. Strang.

Salaries of County Officers.

Mr. LAMON moved that the Senate proceed to the second reading of the act to carry into effect section 5, article 14, of the Constitution, relative to the salaries of county officers in counties containing over one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants.

Mr. BAYNE amended section 11 by providing that all the fees at the expiration of the term of any office shall become the property of the county, and be collected by the Commissioners, which was agreed to.

Mr. ALBRIGHT moved to amend section 13, applying to the Row offices of Philadelphia, by reducing the salary proposed in the bill of the District Attorney from $15,000 to $10,000, Sheriff from $12,000 to $10,000, Coroner from $8,000 to $4,000, Prothonotary from $10,000 to $6,000, Clerk of Courts from $10,000 to $8,000, Recorder from $12,000 to $6,000, and Commissioners from $5,000 to $3,000.

Mr. LAMON said that the bill as passed last winter was the same, and that the present bill was satisfactory.

The amendment was not agreed to.

Adjourned.

HOUSE.

The House met at 10 o'clock.

Final Adjournment.

The concurrent resolution of the Senate providing for the final adjournment of the Legislature on Thursday, the twenty-third day of March, was read and indefinitely postponed. Yeas 109, nays 47.

State Militia.

Mr. SMITH read in place an act for the organization, discipline and regulation of State militia.

Bills on Second Reading.

An act to regulate the practice of dentistry. Passed.

An act to authorize bridge companies to exercise their corporate franchise within less than three thousand feet of any other bridge. Passed.

An act to provide for running and marking county lines. Passed.

A supplement to an act to authorize and require the auditors to publish an annual statement of the receipts and expenditures of road commissioners, supervisors, overseers of the poor and school directors of the several townships and boroughs within this Commonwealth, and to designate a day to audit, settle and adjust township and borough accounts. Passed.

An act providing a remedy by mandamus against supervisors of roads who refuse or neglect to open or repair public roads. Postponed indefinitely.

An act to provide a mode for the removal of county seats. Passed.

An act fixing the compensation of township officers. Passed.

Mr. REIGHARD called up the General Appropriation bill. The bill was read the first time and laid over under the rule.

An act fixing the amount of bail to be given by the Sheriff of the several counties. Passed.

An act to determine the residence of owners and occupiers of land when the dividing line between a township and borough passes through the mansion house. Postponed indefinitely.

An act relative to fees to be paid by notaries public into the State Treasury for the use of the Commonwealth. Postponed for the present.

An act to provide additional security to holders and assignees of mortgages. Passed.

An act authorizing the President Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas to hold Courts of Quarter Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and Orphans Courts in certain cases. Passed.

A supplementary act concerning divorces, making the law apply to misdemeanors as well as felonies. On this bill considerable discussion and merriment ensued by the introduction of amendments making one year of intemperate habits and the use of tobacco causes for divorce. A motion was made to postpone indefinitely, which was not agreed to. The amendments were withdrawn and the further consideration of the bill was postponed for the present.

An act changing the place of holding the sessions of the Supreme Court for the Middle District, and providing for fitting up and furnishing suitable rooms for the purpose, and making an appropriation of six thousand dollars.

Mr. HAYS moved to make the amount four thousand dollars. Agreed to.

Adjourned.

Educational.

The Committee on Education will report to-morrow (Friday) affirmatively an act to secure to children the benefits of an elementary education. Section 1 makes it the duty of parents to send children between the ages of eight and fourteen to school for twelve weeks each year. Section 2 forbids the employment by persons or corporations children between said ages during the school hours of school days. Section 3 makes it the duty of school directors twice a year to see that no children are employed in mining or manufacturing establishments who have not been instructed twelve weeks. Section 4 requires parents to have children instructed. Section 5 makes it the duty of directors to carry out the provisions of the law, and subjects parents for violation of the same to a penalty of five dollars. Section 6 provides a supply of books for the indigent. Section 7 provides for truancy, and relieving parents of responsibility for it. Section 8 allows boards of directors to make regulations for truancy, to be approved by a Judge of Court. Section 9 confers jurisdiction in cases arising under the act upon Justices of the Peace. Section 10 makes it obligatory on school directors to provide night schools for children who work during the day when there are twenty such children. Section 11 leaves the adoption of the law optional with school boards.

Classifying Cities.

The special committee on bill No. 6, of which Mr. Long (Allegheny) is chairman, will report to-morrow (Friday) to the House a supplement to the bill, dividing the cities of the State into three classes. They will report the following classification: 300,000, first class; less than 300,000 and exceeding 100,000, second class; less than 100,000 and exceeding 30,000, third class; less than 30,000 and exceeding 13,000, fourth class; less than 13,000, fifth class. Philadelphia is in the first class; Pittsburgh, second class; Allegheny, Scranton and Reading, third class; Harrisburg, Erie and Lancaster, and four others, fourth class; York, Faston, Altoona, Titusville, New Castle, Oil City, and twelve others, fifth class.

Authority is given to the councils of any city to adopt the provisions of the general law applying to cities of its class, and all laws governing cities must be general. The bill will likely pass in this shape, and is pronounced here a desirable and necessary law.

Amending the Tax Laws.

The Committee on Ways and Means will report to the House to-morrow (Friday) an act to revise, amend and consolidate existing laws for the assessment and collection of State taxes, and county, city, borough and township rates and levies, with several important amendments. Allegheny county pays into the State Treasury $52,600 as her apportionment of the State taxes, while many counties throughout the State pay an unequal amount considering population and wealth. The bill will endeavor to equalize more justly the amounts to be paid hereafter from the several counties into the State Treasury. The bill as amended contains the following proviso: "That on the first day of October, 1876, and each year after the year 1876, each county shall be required to pay into the State Treasury such amounts as shall from time to time be assessed upon such county by the revenue commissioners in accordance with existing laws." K.

FOREIGN ADVICES.

CUBA.

Brutal Whipping—Execution of Seven Men.

NEW YORK, February 10.—A gentleman who arrived in this city from Havana gives an account of the execution of seven persons, which took place on the 26th ult. on a a plantation in Cuba called "El Santo Cristo." This plantation is owned by Francisco Gonzales Arango, and is situated in Vuelta de Abajo, near Quibicon, jurisdiction of Bejucal. It seems that a female slave resisted the advances of the overseer of the plantation, who then told such stories about the woman that her owner ordered her to be severely whipped. When the punishment was about to be inflicted it was found that she would soon become a mother. Her fellow slaves hoped that on account of this she might escape, but she was whipped in a terrible manner. During the whipping her child was born, and the husband and six other slaves then plotted to kill their master in revenge for the brutality practiced upon the woman, but failing to find him at the appointed time, they killed the overseer. Arango, the owner, reported the killing to the Mayoral, as only the first step toward causing the insurrection among his slaves in favor of the insurgents, and that those engaged were the conspirators. After a trial by court martial, in which three were sentenced to be shot, another trial took place and seven were sentenced to death. The sentence was soon executed on Arango's plantation, the mother of the husband of the woman subjected to the bastinado being compelled to stand first in the line of slaves paraded to witness the shooting.

J. B. HEARD & CO.,

52 Sixth Street.

SPECIAL SALE TO CLOSE OUT BUSINESS.

With the view of closing out our business by April 1st, we offer our entire stock at prices to insure their rapid sale.

We call special attention to the following bargains: White and Grey Blankets, White and Fancy Counterpanes, French Chintzes, for spreads, Irish and Scotch Table Damasks, Barred and Plain Flannels, &c.

Also, Lonsdale, Fruit of the Loom, Wamsutta and other best brands of Shirting and Sheeting in every width, at prices lower than have been known for years.

We include also our entire stock of Dress Goods, Cashmeres, Mohairs, Black Silks, etc., many of these far below cost.

The sale is without reserve, and early comers will get rare bargains.

We will offer early in March our stock of Black Hernani, Summer Silks, etc., at very low prices.

Attend this sale early in the day and avoid the crowd.

We are Constantly

adding new novelties to our already large stock of Brushes, Notions and Fancy Goods. An examination is always solicited. Prices and quality guaranteed, at

J. D. THOMPSON & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CHECKERED FRONT.

THE HOUSE THAT SELLS THE GREAT

White River Flour,

THE BEST FLOUR FOR THE MONEY IN THE UNITED STATES,

Full and Complete Line

GROCERIES.

WANTED AGENTS For the GREAT CENTENNIAL UNIVERSAL HISTORY

To the close of the first 100 years of our National Independence, including an account of the coming Grand Centennial Exhibition. 700 pages, fine engravings, low price, quick sales. Extra terms. Send for circular. P. W. ZIEGLER & CO., 518 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. a99

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT Certificate No. 1 Pittsburgh and Allegheny Bridge Co., (Hand street) issued June 21st, 1847, to Charles Avery for forty-two (42) shares, has been lost and that application will be made to the President and Managers of said Bridge Company for a new certificate. b9-TF

1776. 1876.

Centennial Medals.

Albata Plate, Highly Polished.

Equal in Wear and Color to Solid Silver.

Size 1½ Inches in Diameter.

The obverse and reverse presenting appropriate designs commemorating the one hundreth anniversary of our nation's birth.

THE MOST VALUABLE SOUVENIRS AND MEMENTOS EVER ISSUED.

Agents Wanted.

Large commissions. Extensive fields for enterprise. Samples and full information sent on receipt of 50 cts.

U. S. MEDALION CO., P. O. Box 5270, N. Y. b3

SUNDRIES.

1 car load White Corn Meal in sacks, (made from Kansas Corn), a choice article for family use.
5 cars Winter Wheat.
4 cars Choice Shelled Corn.
10 tons ground Corn and Oats.
10 tons ground Corn.
A lot of Sacks for sale cheap.

HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO., 349 Liberty St., office up stairs.

February 11, 1876.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE HOUSE.

JOSEPH HORNE & CO.

Have just opened and receiving daily extensive additions to each department of stock, comprising

DRY GOODS, DRESS GOODS,

NOTIONS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, WHITE GOODS,

Embroideries, Laces,

Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods, Linen Goods, Ribbons, Flowers, Frames, Silks, Trimmings and Notions.

Buyers are invited to call and examine. Lowest Selling Prices.

Wholesale Exclusively. Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE

ON MONDAY, JANUARY 10.

A GRAND CLOSING-OUT SALE

Of the entire and valuable stock of Goods in the store of the late PHILIP GRAEFF, No. 87 Market street, consisting of the Finest and Costliest

Silks, Satins, Cashmeres, Velvets and Silk Poplins, Laces, Flowers and Dress Goods,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

REDUCED 50 TO 75 PER CENT.,

And far below Factory Cost, affording the Greatest Bargains ever known in this City.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10, and following days till entire stock is sold.

NO. 87 MARKET STREET.

L. B. FLANNERY, Executrix.

RITER & CONLEY,

SUCCESSORS TO JAMES M. RITER,

BUILDERS OF

Oil Tanks, Blast Furnaces, Siemen Furnaces

Rolling Mill Stacks, Iron Roofing & all kinds of Sheet Iron Work.

ALSO COPPER WORK OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Office and Works, 55 and 56 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

Macfarlane & Patterson,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MACFARLANE DOUBLE WARM AIR

FURNACE!

The Cheapest and best in use,

AND AGITATING GRATE,

Cook and Heating Stoves,

38 WOOD STREET.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

Ben Franklin Insuran Co.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICES—41 AND 43 OHIO STREET,

ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

HENRY IRWIN, President. GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

ESTABLISHED 1838.

THOMPSON & MILLER,

HOUSE PAINTERS,

NO. 135 THIRD AVENUE, NEAR SMITHFIELD STREET.

MIXED PAINT AND GLASS FOR SALE. Open from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

WALTER P. MARSHALL,

WALL PAPER.

No. 47 Irwin (NOW SEVENTH) Street

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market St. and 4th Ave.

We offer special inducements in a large line of

Guinet Cachmire Finish

BLACK SILKS.

The celebrated make of Lyons Black Silks in rich Cachmire finish, warranted to give entire satisfaction and at prices very much lower than they have been for years.

100 PIECES OF

Pacific Percales

15c, REAL VALUE 25c.

These goods are very cheap and worth an examination.

New Prints, Bleached Muslins, Brown Muslins, &c.,

AT VERY LOW PRICES,

MOORHOUSE & CARSTEN,

Cor. Market Street and 4th Avenue.

IMPORTANT.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, BRONZES,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The partnership existing under the firm name of John Stevenson's Sons will expire by limitation, May 1, 1876. For the purpose of reducing our stock to the lowest possible point by that time, we have determined to offer our goods at greatly reduced prices. Persons contemplating the purchase of articles in our line will find it greatly to their advantage to call upon us.

Respectfully,

JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS, 93 Market Street, Pittsburgh.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

OPENING, ON TUESDAY, FEB. 15th,

SILVERWARE,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,

189 LIBERTY STREET.

AUCTION SALES.

BY A. J. PENTECOST.

AT AUCTION—ON THURSDAY, FEBruary 17, at 2 P. M., on the premises,

Four Finely Finished Brick Houses,

Nos. 16, 17, 18 and 19 MARION AVENUE, Allegheny City, fronting the Parks, near Seminary Hill, fitted up with the latest improvements, Marble Mantles, Bath Rooms, Water Closets, Hot and Cold Water; splendid Cooking Ranges, Dumb Walters, Cornice and Centers inside, all drainage into sewers. Pantries, Vegetable and Coal Cellers. This is a fine opportunity to secure a bargain Facing the Parks. The houses are almost new. Terms, easy, made known day of sale. A. J. PENTECOST, Auctioneer, 127 Federal street, Allegheny.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE OF PENN STREET PROPERTY,

On Saturday Afternoon, Feb. 12t

At 2 o'clock, on the premises,

No. 503 Penn Street.

The lot is 13½ feet by 100 feet deep to an alley. In front on Penn street, there is a 2-story brick house and dwelling. In the rear in the alley there is a 2-story brick dwelling. The rents now amount to $624 per year. Sale positive.

THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer. a74

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE

Fifth Avenue Business Property

At the Real Estate and Salesrooms of Thos. F. Stewart, corner Fifth and Wood streets,

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 11th,

AT 7½ O'CLOCK,

Will be sold No. 80 Fifth avenue, now occupied by the Adams Express Company. The lot is 29 feet 3 inches front, by 120 deep, with one of the best buildings in the city.

TERMS—Made known at sale.

For further information apply to

THOS. F. STEWART, Broker and Auctioneer of Stocks and Real Estate. a73

FOR SALE—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, ON THURSDAY, March 2d, 1876, at 1 o'clock P. M., upon the premises, the YOUNG'S MILLS PROPERTY, located at Achor, Columbiana county, Ohio, four miles south from Palestine Station, on Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, consisting of 27 44-100 acres of land, with one water power GRIST MILL, 50x80 feet, three stories and basement, with four run of stone. One water power SAW MILL, 22x50 feet, two stories, together with water rights for power for said mills. Also, ONE DWELLING HOUSE, 30x50 feet, with ten rooms. Mills do a good custom business. Saw Mill cut one hundred thousand feet of lumber the past year. In a good neighborhood; convenient to churches and school. For terms, address

PETER Y. BROWN, Executor of David Young's Estate.

Achor, O., January 31, 1876. a59-d&S

W. B. LUPTON & CO.,

Slate Roofers,

AND DEALERS IN

SLATE OF VARIOUS COLORS,

OFFICE, 354 PENN AVENUE, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Orders promptly attended to. Repairing neatly done.

Robt. Davis,

GRAIN CHOPPING MILL

Corner 31st Street and A. V. R. R.

White Corn Meal in paper sacks or by the barrel. Yellow " "
Chopped Feed by the cwt., ton or car load.
Grinding done to order for parties furnishing their own grain.
Track connections in mill to all points. Cars loaded in bulk or bags without hauling. Orders by mail promptly filled.

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,
Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING.....N. P. REED.....GEO. W. REED.
KING, REED & CO., EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1876.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 33¾f.

RONDS at Frankfort, new 5s, 101⅜.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 112¾.

BLAINE'S SPEECH.

Ex-Speaker BLAINE delivered his speech on the finances, in the House, yesterday. His rising influence and power were illustrated by crowded galleries, and the presence of a full House. The Democracy were much annoyed as he unfolded their financial record, and would have interrupted him, but he would not permit them. The speech made a profound impression, owing to the prominence of Mr. BLAINE as a prospective Presidential candidate. He proved himself a strong debater, holding the interested attention of his large audience, during the entire delivery of his lengthy address. We give the speech in full elsewhere, and commend it to the close attention of our readers. It will be seen that his views are not in accord with those we hold, but we do not hesitate to declare the address an able presentation of his side of the question. He takes the strongest pro-resumption ground, arguing that this is the true policy of the Government and for the best interest of the people.

The main point of attack is the position of the Democratic party, that our legal tenders shall be delegalized, our National bank system broken down, and State banks substituted, these to be supplied with unlimited issues of greenbacks, and thus all things made lovely. In the political part of the speech, with which he begins, their hostility to the Government, lurking beneath all these propositions, is pointed out in the clearest terms. Their opposition to legal tenders, in the first instance, and their subsequent attempt to destroy the value of these by issuing them in unlimited quantities, were the chief points made in this direction. The discussion on the direct question of specie resumption seemed to be incidental to the leading purpose to reply to the plans of the Democratic party. We are at a loss to determine what strength of argument he would bring to the discussion, in consecutive order, of specie resumption as a leading consideration. We are frank to say that we are not profoundly impressed with his attempt in that direction, as contained in the address under mention. It contains many pertinent facts, but is not logically or forcibly arranged or stated.

His defense of the National bank system, as against the Democratic demand for a return to the old State banking system, is just and strong. Outlining the necessity for the system, created by the war, he declares it today the best the country ever had. The idea of substituting an unlimited number of greenbacks for National bank notes he denounces as a violation of national faith, which requires the greenback circulation to be limited to $400,000,000. The very pertinent point was also presented, in this connection, that Congress is not adapted to the control of a large volume of currency, either by knowledge, or public confidence. While we do not regard his argument, at this point as closely logical or consecutive, we appreciate the sharp points he brings forward. There is, however, at times an intermixing of ideas,—as when he injects the general topic of inflation, as to its effects on several branches of trade—into the discussion of the banking question. What he says in opposition to the breaking down of our National banking system, we fully agree with; but when he tells the Western farmers that they should not have paper money at all, because their corn and wheat are sold at a gold standard, he is simply absurd. What has the standard of sales to do with the currency employed? If the currency is made to equalize the standard price in gold, it meets the entire want of the people of the West and South.

The criticism on the entire speech should be: it is too general and indefinite. When a man says we should attain specie payments, or that they are desirable, no one disputes with him; but the great question before the country is, *how* shall we reach specie payments with the least injury? Here Mr. BLAINE adopts the idea of a low rate bond into which greenbacks may be funded. He also proposes some increase of power for the Secretary of the Treasury, and careful and judicious legislation by Congress. All this is well enough, but it means nothing definite. We suppose no one doubts any of the points, and their value consists in their being the expression of his desire to reach specie payments, by the use of legislation of some kind. He may be said to have classed himself as a forced resumptionist, who would use moderate measures to reach his purpose. Very properly, he urges that confidence is the first thing needed, and would reach this, not by repealing the Resumption act, but by levering up the value of greenbacks by means of interest paying bonds.

What Mr. BLAINE says of the ability of the country to maintain specie payments is well enough as a piece of spread eagle oratory. The relative amount of wealth, now in the country, as compared with that of Canada or California, is proof of the idea that we are able to maintain specie payments. We do not doubt, that if once we had them, we could maintain them. The trouble is, to reach them; and the sources of this trouble are not even alluded to in Mr. BLAINE's entire speech. His bond scheme *might* lift the value of greenbacks to par with gold, but that will not be specie payments. These can only be had by gathering a stock of gold sufficient for the purpose. This Secretary BRISTOW has been doing his utmost to accomplish, and has failed. To lift greenbacks to par with gold may be well enough, but it isn't gold. We can get the precious metals to stay at home under the following conditions: 1. Sell more than we buy abroad. 2. Apply this surplus to the payment of coin interest on our debt held abroad. 3. Buy up our bonds, and hold them in this country. So long as we must send abroad all the gold our mines produce, it cannot be had for specie payments at home

We are free to say, however, that the speech as aimed at Democratic heresies has strong redeeming qualities. The idea of delegalizing the legal-tenders, of breaking down the National banking system, and of ruining the best system of finance we have ever had, is strongly combated. It is rather as a special plea against these evil plans of the Democracy that the speech has strength, than as a general presentation of specie-resumption. His weakness seems to us in the mixing of the two positions. When he portrays the defects of the Democratic record,—particularly as contrasted with JACKSON's financial views, his points are strong and well put. But when he seeks to mark out a line of policy for his party, his position, while clear enough, is weakly sustained by fact and argument. Taken altogether while an impressive speech, we do not see that it has added laurels to Mr. BLAINE. It has in it much of political shrewdness, and is not positive enough to do him exceeding harm.

THE action of the Chief of Police yesterday in dispensing with the services of a member of the detective force who had knowingly violated a rule of the office, seems to have been a prompt case of discipline that will likely have a healthy effect. A rule had been established expressly prohibiting any detective being engaged in the investigation of case which he had not first reported to the office, and for which he was to receive any special emoluments outside of his regular salary. This the detective disregarded, hence his discharge. He was a good officer, but that, very properly, was not allowed to interfere to prevent the disciplinary application. A few such examples will probably bring the whole force to a realizing sense of the fact that discipline is to be maintained. There is a pretty well defined impression in the community that the detective force has not been conspicuous for superabundant energy in the investigation of cases in which special fees were not the allurements. This evidence of the establishment of a new order of things may at first seem a little summary, but in the end the new regulations will be found to work more satisfactorily both to detectives and the general public.

GENERALITIES.

THE Convention is still busy at Denver fixing up a State Constitution for Colorado.

A MASSACHUSETTS newspaper says: "Ten mills make a cent—but not any ten mills in this region"

YOUNG NAPOLEON has a moustache. It will be a good while before he will be able to show an imperial.

STRAUSS recently wrote in a lady's album, "Love is the exchange of two quadrilles and the contact of two waltzes."

MRS. FLORA L. BALDWIN, wife of a wealthy citizen of Carthage, Ohio, committed suicide last Wednesday night by taking poison. The cause of the act is supposed to have been domestic unhappiness.

THE announcement that the Anglo-Egyptian Bank has advanced large sums of money to Egypt, the London *Times* says, ends the triumph of the French Syndicate, the bank in question being practically a French institution.

IT appears to the Springfield *Republican* that "both political parties have played fast and loose with the financial question till neither is in a position to settle or even help it, and neither can go into the Presidential contest with any credit for what it has done."

THE population of Ireland is set down at 5,412,397. Showing a falling off of nearly 3,000,000 in less than twenty-five years. The Roman Catholics have slightly decreased in numbers and the Episcopalians and Presbyterians slightly increased since 1861.

ALEXANDER DUMAS is described as tall, stalwart, very pale, and his first aspect is proud, cold, stern and a little defiant. But he quickly thaws and shows himself the most fascinating of *causeurs*. He is gay, cordial, vivacious and simple, full of anecdotes, wit and laughter.

THE British Registrar General, Dr. William Farr, has just completed the herculean task of preparing a ten years' statistical report. An idea of the size and importance of the work may be realized when it is stated that this report deals with no less than 9,000,000 deaths, and that the causes of death occurring during the decade are compared with those of the previous twenty years.

THE Board of Trade, which made an inquiry into the loss of the American ship Harvest Queen, off Waterford, Ireland, on the 31st of January, find that the steamship Adriatic sunk her, and that the captain of the steamer should have reported the matter to the British Consul on his arrival at New York, and left the bows of the Adriatic untouched until she had been inspected by the Consul. Saving this, the Captain is acquitted of blame, and his certificate has been returned to him. The first and third officers are censured for withholding information.

A WASHINGTON correspondent writes: "The most agreeable class of people hereabouts are the female lobbyists, of whom there must be thirty or more. Some want patents extended; others have war claims, and not a few urge the enactment of private bills. A few of them are handsome, others possess literary pretensions, and nearly all pay great regard to the conventionalities of society. All have tact, some have practical common sense, and those who belong to the class against which Sam Weller warned his father to beware, show an intimate acquaintance with the best way of managing the other sex. In no age or country, from the days of Louis XIV. and the Court of Spain, as described by Gil Blas, has female influence been more potent than it is here just now. Among the 'rights' of their sex which they claim is that of taking a hand in the coming Presidential contest."

THE COURT RECORD.

A Complete Report of the Proceedings in the Courts Yesterday.

U. S. District Court.
(*Before Judge McCandless.*)

William B. McLean, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt. On petition of assignee leave was granted to complete unfinished stock and sell stock at private sale.

Olmstead and Reinhurst, of Crawford county, bankrupts, were discharged.

Frazier, Metzgar & Co., bankrupts. Debtors adjudged bankrupts and case referred to Register Shafer.

George Crawford, of Pittsburgh, bankrupt. Register's report of composition presented, and clerk ordered to give notice of hearing to inquire whether the resolution of composition had been regularly passed.

S. P. Boyer, bankrupt, of Crawford county. Order made for sale of bankrupt's interest in certain real estate.

Morgan Bell, bankrupt, of Greene county. Order made for sale of real estate discharged of liens.

R. T. Martin, bankrupt, of Erie county. Davenport & Griffith moved for an allowance as solicitor of assignee of said bankrupt; referred to Register Woodruff for examination and report.

Hook & Wise, bankrupts, of Greene county. An order was made for the sale of certain real estate, discharged of all liens.

Henry C. Sayers was enjoined from performing the act sought to be enjoined.

Rogers & Burchfield, bankrupts, of this city. Petition of Julius Hallgarten et al., creditors, for leave to accept the proposition of John Merry & Co., without prejudice to rights of petitioners to prove their claim against the estate of bankrupts and receive dividends on the whole amount of bankrupts' indebtedness to them. Referred to Samuel Harper, Register, for examination and report.

Blackmore & Nelson, bankrupts, of the city; an order was made allowing assignees to make sale of certain real estate, discharged of all liens and incumbrances.

C. Howard & Son, Water Works contractors of this city, filed their petition in bankruptcy; the same was referred to Samuel Harper, Esq., Register.

U. S. Circuit Court.
(*Before Judge McKennan.*)

E. A. L. Roberts for use of Ida Roberts vs. Peter Shriver. Action for infringement of a patent for oil well torpedoes. Argument commenced by George Harding and D. F. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, for complainants, and Henry Waldon, of Philadelphia, and George Shiras, of Pittsburgh, for defendants. This is a test case, and a very important one, and consequently both plaintiffs and defendants are making every effort to obtain a favorable decision. The arguments will be resumed this morning.

Common Pleas No. 1.
(*Before Judges Stowe and Collier.*)

Robert B. Hosick vs. Eveline Murray, Frederick Brinker, John Float, Sr., John Float, Jr.; previously reported. On trial.

A. J. Jolly vs. James T. Wray et al.; previously reported. Verdict for $1,719.70.

J. R. Lanahan vs. Friar and Chartiers Building and Loan Association, garnishee. Judgment was entered against the garnishee.

Ott for use vs. Union Oil Company. Plaintiff took a non-suit.

Barney De Moss & Co. vs. George Stewart; action on an account. Verdict for plaintiff for $94.35.

J. S. Dungan vs. Cole & Irwin; action to recover for stock sold. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

Mechanics Savingf Bank vs. A. V. R. R.
Clark vs. The West Peun Railroad Comp'y.
Marshall vs. Watson.
Paul vs. Weik et al, (2).
Bradford et al. vs. Hare et al.
Wirtz et al. vs. The Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
Schell et al. vs. Stein.
Edmunson vs. Welsh.
Executor of Irwin vs. City of Pittsburgh.
Rice et al. vs. Mellon et al. 2
Wangaman vs. Blyholder;
Orr & Sears vs. T. Scott & Son;
Orr & Sears vs. Martin.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.
(*Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.*)

A. J. Pentecost vs. James Godfrey et al. Motions and reasons for a new trial *ex parte* defendants.

Mechanics Savings Bank for use vs. Alex. Tindle. Wm. McClelland, Esq., was appointed auditor, to make and report distribution of the money paid into Court.

E. M. Butz, surviving partner of the firm of Monahan & Butz, vs. C. Dietrick, owner, and Robert McKain, contractor, (3 cases), each being a *scire facias* on a mechanics' lien. On trial.

Patrick Kearns vs. Wm. Brown, J. M. Mullen, Michael King and Owen Cavenaugh. Action for damages for trespass *vi et armis*. On trial.

Wm. Dore vs. S. M. Brinton. Action for damages for obstructing an alleged right of way. Peremptory non-suit granted.

Wm. Downey vs. W. C. Aughenbaugh and R. G. Herron, executors of Clarissa Herron, deceased. Action on account. Verdict for plaintiff for $756.

Trial List for To-Day.

Ward et ux. vs. Miller.
Cramer vs. May.
Clark vs. Miller.
McIntosh & Phillips vs. Wrighter.
Barr vs. The Allegheny Trust Company.
The Mutual B. & L. Association of Allegheny vs. Gray et al.
Connell vs. Blue.
Jae vs. Einstein & Co.
Hartley for use vs. Erdner.
Halliday vs. Ross.
Murdoch & Hall vs. Evans.
Maley vs. Phillips.

Criminal Court.
(*Before Judge Sterrett.*)

Zadok Street, Superintendent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, was acquitted of a charge of barratry, and the prosecutor, Andrew Kunzleman, was directed to pay the costs;

Adam Cosgrave was convicted of a charge of false pretences.

Garrison Moseby was convicted of a charge of larceny, but acquitted of a charge of receiving stolen goods. S. S. Blair was the prosecutor.

Stephen Dyer is on trial on a charge of barratry.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.

John H. Cummings,	W. J. Steel et al.
Eliza Bell,	J. D. Vierheller et al.
R. M. Sibbett, 2	

REFORM SCHOOL SENSATION.

Prosecutor Gill Charges that Defendants Have Attempted Subornation of Witnesses.

Superintendent Avery's Defense of Himself—The Prosecution Reopens with a Sensation—Former Inmates Showing their Scars to the Committee—The Bribery Charges.

The investigation dragged wearily along yesterday, and the prosy monotony of denials, by the defense, was not interrupted until after the usual hour of adjournment. Then there was an infusion of new testimony, that gave life to the last hour of the session. The defense rested about 3:30 o'clock, with Superintendent Avery as the last witness who left the stand. The resumption of the prosecution aroused a stir, and when Mr. Gill announced that his witnesses had been tampered with again, and that he proposed to prove that there had been venal subornation of witnesses, on the part of the defense, he created a decided sensation. During the remainder of the session the audience were absorbed in the testimony brought out by the prosecution.

The first witness sworn was Mrs. Martha Avery, wife of the Superintendent. From her position the witness had excellent opportunities of knowing all that happened in the house. During her long association with Miss McCoy she had never seen anything that would cause her to think the Matron was not kind in disposition. She had never known Miss McCoy, or Mrs. Miller to treat any of the girls unkindly, or to assault them with vile or opprobrious epithets. The occasion that Eli Wyse spoke of when he said that Mr. Avery called him out of a cell to fight was well remembered by the witness. It had been reported that

THE BOY HAD A KNIFE

and a pistol in his possession, and Mr. Avery went to his cell to see about it. The witness followed her husband, and when Eli came from the cell he put his hand behind him quickly, as if to draw a weapon, and then Mr. Avery slapped him on the face with his open hand four or five times. There was no other collision between the two. Subsequently a knife and pistol, belonging to Eli, were found by one of the officers, and taken care of. Frequently the boys made handy-billies and other weapons, and it was necessary to be constantly on guard against such things. Touching the allegation that Mr. Avery had whipped Annie Vanderkist and Maggie Conway, witness said that her husband had handcuffed Annie, but that he had never whipped a girl in the institution. Then the witness said that Annie Vanderkist had on one occasion picked her way through two brick walls with only a tooth brush for assistance. During the epidemic, the witness said, the sick inmates had received every possible attention. Mrs. Avery knew that Lizzie Burns had been slightly whipped and that it was reported that the girl intended to commit suicide. Before this time an inmate had committed suicide. The witness swore positively that Mary Kenedy had never been offered money to testify in favor of the defense. She thought the Managers did not visit the Refuge as often as they should.

Miss McMillan, a sister of Mrs. Avery, was called next and testified that she was present with Mrs. Avery when the boy Reddy said that Mr. Avery had always treated him kindly and had never whipped him. Mr. Avery was not in the habit of going into the girls' department except when called upon. Witness never heard anything said about conquering Annie Vanderkist. Here an adjournment was taken for dinner.

A MEMORABLE AFTERNOON.

During the time that the case, on the part of the defense was being presented an impression obtained that the prosecution was holding in reserve, testimony of a more sensational character than any that had yet been educed. The large crowd that filled the chapel after recess were, no doubt, attracted by this rumor and the report that some of the new testimony would be brought out during the afternoon. They were not disappointed. When the committee organized after recess, Capt. Augustus Hani was recalled by the defense, and he described more elaborately the system of rewards for good behavior, that was in vogue during some of the time that witness was book keeper in the institution. This system, which was based upon the moral suasion theory, was productive of much good, and after it was abolished the number of whippings increased. The witness did not know who was responsible for the abolition of the reward system.

In cross-examination witness said that boys who had attained the class of Honor, and who were entitled to be provided with employment on the outside, but who were not so employed, were retained in durance because the Committee of Indentures, of the Board of Managers, neglected to provide them with places, and it was the fault of the committee that they were not discharged under the rule. This neglect discouraged the boys, and finally the system was abandoned. If it had remained in force there would have been a great deal less of corporeal punishment.

Superintendent Avery was called as the last witness on the part of the defense. At the time Mary Kennedy was hand cuffed, said the witness, several girls had hand-cuffs put on them, more as a disgrace than as punishment, for rebellious conduct. This was an extreme measure, and he had never ordered such things before. He could not speak of whippings done by Miss McCoy, because he was not present. His impression

ABOUT THE HAIR SHAVING

of the girls was that it was only cut off for purposes of cleanliness. As far as he could he obliterated everything that looked like a badge of infamy. He denied, explicitly, that at the time Annie Vanderkist said she had been whipped by him, that he whipped her or any one else. During the time that Rachel McCain was ill she received the greatest possible attention. [Rachel's mother was in the audience and at the mention of her daughter's name she cried bitterly.]

Here a discussion arose upon the question of the number of witnesses to be introduced by the prosecution, and Mr. Plummer said that so far as the committee were concerned they believed they could take the case now and report in a manner satisfactory to the public and to the Legislature. Then he added that the prosecution might introduce new witnesses to corroborate the testimony already taken on that side.

Continuing Mr. Avery said that it was quite probable that Eli Wyse had been punished, and probably upon the bare-skin, with a light whip made for the purpose, about one yard long, but in no case was the punishment cruel. With such punishment the Superintendent believed the heavier the blow the lighter the punishment. A tingling, switching stroke was found to be more effective. It had always been his belief that excessive corporeal the punishment was productive of no good, and in administering it he always avoided, if possible, punishing a boy in presence of his companions. Regarding the charge that Eli Wyse made that Mr. Avery had squared off at him and challenged him to fight, the witness said that he once struck Eli three blows in the face with his open hand, because Eli had made a motion to draw a pistol which had it been reported he had in his possession. Eli had been confined in a room, but whether for three months or not, witness could not say. He denied that he had whipped James Catlin so that his leg was scarred. Witness remembered giving Adam Reddy a good sound whipping, but he did not cut him, and no blood flowed from him. He did not give Reddy more than fifteen strokes, and he did that because the boy had set fire to the building. He never gave any boy one hundred lashes. Witness also denied that he had given James Cassiday one hundred and thirty-two or one hundred and forty-two lashes. Some time after Cassidy left he (Cassidy) returned to the Refuge and presented the witness with a silver pencil-case as a mark of the boy's appreciation of the Superintendent's kindness to him. Witness had handcuffed and tied Annie Vanderkist, but never struck her a blow. This was necessary to subject the girl's rebellious spirit. Annie was never confined longer than three weeks, upon any order of the witness, or with his knowledge. His object was to restrict her influence for evil. The Superintendent denied the allegations of Miss Pence and Miss Dickey, regarding the whipping they swore they heard the Superintendent administering to Topsy Black and Mary Kennedy. Regarding the statement of James Jackson that the witness had whipped James McKail with a knotted whip, witness, while admitting that he had several times whipped the boy referred to, but never in the manner described by Jackson. Witness denied the allegations of Albert Swinehart, touching the assertion that witness had once whipped all the boys in the hall because he could not discover who it was that had thrown a marble into the hall. He knew that McElhany and Miss McCoy had punished inmates, but, within his knowledge, never cruelly. Miss Luke never had authority from witness to punish inmates; neither had Mr. Weaver any such power. In regard to the officers' meeting referred to in the testimony of Miss Pence, Miss Dickey and Mrs. McKelvy, the Superintendent said it was held for the purpose of harmonizing the officers, between some of whom and the matron there had been some discord. He did not at that time, nor at any other time, threaten to blast the character of any person, nor did he say that he had a hold upon the Board of Directors which would prevent them from discharging him.

THE REWARD SYSTEM

was inugurated by the witness, and under it the boys in the grade of honor accumulated so rapidly that the Indenture Committee could not find places for them. That the boys were kept in after their good behavior entitled them to a discharge was not because of the neglect of the Indenture Committee, but was attributable solely to the impossibility of finding places for them. Generally the boys who were the longest kept in were those who were without friends on the outside. If the boys had been discharged when they attained the highest grades there would have been little necessity for whipping. Then the reward system was considered a wasteful expenditure, and the well-behaved boys were deprived of the little luxuries that they had been given for their good behavior, and the fund being exhausted, the reward system was abolished. The reward fund was $25 per month, and the fund was not discontinued at the suggestion of the Superintendent. Here Mr. Avery submitted a report book with a record of the reward system of discipline. After this system was abolished more corporeal punishment was necessary. Witness knew very little of Mr. Weaver's punishments of boys. Weaver had told the Superintendent that he (Weaver) had knocked Swinehart down and kicked him, but that he did it because Swinehart had attacked him (Weaver) with a scantling. Swinehart was not much injured. The institution is not sectarian, and Catholic clergymen have been frequently sent for when Catholic children seemed to need their services, or when any of the children desired to see a priest. A majority of the inmates had been men and women grown, and many of them, of both sexes, were of the most abandoned nature, and a number of times, boys of this class have attempted to inflict serious, sometimes, deadly injury upon the witness. This class of persons must be controlled and the measures used to effect their mastery by the Superintendent were always as gentle as the circumstances would permit. The place for such people was the Workhouse, not the Reform School.

In cross-examination witness said he was never present when Miss McCoy whipped a girl. He thought there were more than twelve whippings per year on the girls' side, by the matron. He never knew that his assistants punished inmates in nakedness, and if they so punished they violated his instructions. Whenever an assistant struck an inmate on the bare back he did so in violation of the instructions of the witness. The workshops were always under his close supervision, either personally, or through his Assistant Superintendent, and he could recall no case of cruel punishment in the shops. He denied that he ever threatened to sew Mary Kennedy up in a bag, and stand her out in the yard. The boys' tasks in the shops were all signed by the contractor, and witness found that generally, with diligence, the boys could complete their tasks within the time allotted for their work. If the boys were given more inducements they would have worked more cheerfully.

Here a large bundle of letters, probably a hundred or more, from former inmates to the Superintendent, were submitted by Mr. Moore, and the examination of the Superintendent was concluded, and with it the case for the defense.

A SENSATIONAL EPISODE.

Mr. Gill rose immediately and said that it was his duty to say to the committee that some of his witnesses had been tampered with, for a second time, within the very walls of the Reform School. In one case a young man was spirited out of his presence; taken to dinner and interviewed by Avery; the result of all of which was that the witness refused to go upon the stand and make oath to the facts, within his knowledge, pertaining to his treatment, by Mr. Avery and others, while he was in the Refuge. The name of this witness was Henry Cress. The Reverend prosecutor then said that he proposed to show that the defendants had attempted to purchase witnesses, and he would produce one witness who still had some money, so procured, in his pocket. He then called Mary Kennedy who testified, in answer to Chairman Plummer, that Miss McCoy came up to her house on Tuesday. Here Mr. Moore objected because the defense had only shown by one witness, Mrs. Avery, that no attempt had been made by her (Mrs. A.) to suborn the testimony of Mary. Council held that as the prosecution only had the right to rebuttal, they should not be permitted to show the actions of Mrs. Avery by a witness who testified to what Miss McCoy did.

The witness continued that the lady who went to her house, was the sister of the matron. The witness's car-fare had been paid, and after being down in the Refuge the sister of the matron again went to the house of the witness, and offered her car-fare, and other money, and at the same time said that her sister—matron McCoy—had more money than her car-fare for her. The matron did not say to the witness how she should testify. The matron gave her no money. Miss McCoy's sister said that she was an agent for the matron, or that she was sent to see the witness by the matron.

Harry Graham swore that Harry Avery told him that if he brought down a couple of witnesses to testify in behalf of the defense he—Graham—would be well paid for it. Harry gave the witness $2.50 in presence of Mr. Langfit. The money was paid in three instalments. The first sum given him was fifty cents and Harry Avery said that was to pay his car fare.

Mr. Thornton here said that in the opening of the case Harry Avery had said to him that there was a witness who would testify if he had money to pay his car fare, and Mr. Thornton told Harry that money so given to a witness could not be considered a bribe.

The witness then said that the money given him after the first payment was not said by Harry to be for car-fare. No one had instructed the witness how to swear, but he understood that the money was given to him to influence his testimony.

In cross-examination witness said that the first dollar given to him by Harry Avery was for the purpose of paying his fare to Sharon, where he (the witness) thought he could get work.

Dale Lankard swore that he was present at the interview between Harry Avery and Graham. Harry asked witness and Graham to go into the right hand parlor on the main floor, and after they went in Harry followed into the parlor, and, handing Graham a dollar, said: "Bring us down a couple of more witnesses, and you will be well paid for it." Witness never heard of car-fare. Witness was when present Harry gave Graham a half-dollar in the chapel. Graham had a conversation with Harry Avery before the talk in the parlor which the witness had not heard.

FORMER INMATES SHOWING THEIR SCARS.

John Anderson, a grinning colored boy when he approached the stand, but a very much awed African after the oath was administered to him, was an inmate in 1864, and he had been whipped by Mr. Avery and by Mr. Hunt. Mr. Avery used a black-snake whip about five feet long. That whipping left marks, and the witness showed several scars on his leg, which he said had been made by the lash. The whipping by Mr. Avery was more severe than that given by Mr. Hunt. The latter did not put his arm around witness' neck and kiss him after the whipping.

In cross-examination John said that he bled at the time of the whipping, but that he was not laid up.

Wm. Scott was in the institution from 1865 to 1870. He was whipped with his clothes off by Mr. Avery with a wagon whip. Mr. Avery also struck him on the forehead with the keys, and left a mark on him. The scar was shown to the committee. It is very faint and over the right eye. He saw Mr. Avery tie two boys,—Workhouse and Allen—to a post, strip them and whip them until their bodies were pretty well marked all over. This whipping was done in the presence of all the boys, and was the most severe he ever saw.

In cross-examination witness said that the offense for which he was punished by Mr. Avery was talking. His offence was contrary to the rule of the house.

Wm. Metz was not quite a year in the Refuge, and he left in the fall of 1874. He was whipped in the hall by Mr. Avery with a wagon whip. He was stripped to his shirt, and the punishment left a mark on the back of his leg. [Witness displayed a scar to the committee, and the scar looked as if it could only have been made by a whip with a knotted end.] McElhany had whipped the witness until he could stand it no longer. The whipping lasted five minutes, the blows came thick and fast, and the blood followed the lash. His offense this time was for throwing a brick into the pool. Again, witness asked Weaver, the contractor, to sharpen an awl, and Weaver struck him five or six times over the head with a whip, knocked him down and kicked him in the face. Fremont Saville saw this last assault. Witness saw blood drawn from John Brown by McElhany.

The cross-examination developed no new facts.

Fremont Saville saw Weaver knock down and kick him in the face. Witness saw McElhany tear Catlin's shirt off, and lash him on the bear back with a dog whip.

Harvey Reed was in the Refuge about two years. McElhany whipped him once in the wash-house, for trying to escape. His pants were taken down and his leg was marked, Witness showed the marks to the Committee. That was the hardest whipping he ever received and he thought he deserved it.

A DREADFUL CASE.

Eddy Campbell, quite a small boy, had been an inmate about one year from 1874 to 1875. Mr. Hunt had him whipped once, with his pantaloons off, and drew the blood from him. He changed his seat from one bench to another, and Mr. Agnew after asking him how he got over there, caught him by the arm, and slapped him over against a bench. His shoulder was dislocated, and it had never been dressed, it being still out of joint. The witness was then examined by Dr. Riggs, who said the shoulder was still out of joint. He did not complain of his injury to any one in the Refuge. He had but a partial use of the arm now. When he left the Refuge he went out on parole, and that was the reason he had not told his brother of his injury.

W. A. McGiffen, clerk of the Refuge, swore that he knew nothing about Albert Swinehart having his arm knocked out of joint by Weaver. Albert once told witness that he had had a difficulty with Charley Weaver, but what the nature of that difficulty was the witness could not now recall. The witness never brought a drop of liquor into the Refuge for the Board of Managers, or for any body else, the Legislative Committee included.

The committee adjourned until this morning at 9 o'clock.

Steamship Arrivals Yesterday.

Dispatches received at Max Schamberg's European Steamship Exchange and Telegraph Office, at No. 163 Smithfield street, announce the arrival of the steamer City of Montreal at New York.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Assets January 1, 1873, - - $778,251.56,

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compound semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President. John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John B. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—JOHN H. BAILEY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.—I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that I have this day sold and transferred all my stock in the Diamond Savings Bank of Allegheny, to Capt. W. W. Martin.

JOHN HARTMAN, B.
February 5th, 1876. a83

1876. TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1876.

AT

WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,

165, 167 AND 169 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY CITY, PENNSYLVANIA.

New and beautiful assortment of

DRESS GOODS.

At 12½c, New Choice Dark Dress Goods.
At 15c, New Line Choice Dress Goods.
At 18¾c, Select Assortment New Dress Goods.
At 25c, Large Variety in New Novelties in Dress Goods.
At 20c to 87½c, Our usual good value in Black Alpacas, our own importations.

At the very lowest prices all qualities and grades in

BLACK CASHMERES.

All the latest novelties in

Plaid and Figured Fine Dress Goods,
Plain and Colored Alpacas and Mohairs,
Plain Cashmeres, Drap De Etes,
Merinos, Sateens, &c., &c.

Prices on all Dress Goods will be found the very lowest.

A full and complete line of

BLACK AND COLORED SILKS

Best value and lowest prices.

JEANS, CASSIMERES,
Basket Patterns, Diagonals and
FINE DRESS CLOTHS.

GOOD VALUE FOR

GENTS' & BOYS' WEAR.

NEW LINES OF

DOMESTIC and HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

At the Lowest Prices.

We have just opened a new line of

IRISH LINENS

Our own importation, and just taken from Custom House, all numbers and extra good value.

Also, direct from Dundee, Scotland, and Belfast, Ireland, a full and complete new line of Loom Table Linens and Table Damasks, all the different qualities at much less than usual prices for same.

White Table Cloths, different sizes, with White Satin Damask and Colored Borders. Buff, Red, Pink, and Green Table Cloths at bargain prices. Napkins in White and Colored to match.

THE LOWEST PRICES

For Plain and Twilled Sheeting Muslins, Linen Sheetings, Pillow Case Muslins, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Butchers' Linens, Heavy Linens, New Spring Styles Chintzes and Percales, Heavy Shirtings, Ticks, Checks, &c.

With pleasure we call attention to the prices and value in all our lines of

DOMESTIC GOODS,

As we feel assured that they are always the lowest and best.

A New Assortment of Plain, Welt, Striped and Figured Piques, Plain, Striped and Barred Nainsooks, Plain, Striped and Barred Jaconets, White and Colored Swisses, Tarlataines, &c.

OPENED AND PLACED IN STOCK TO-DAY,

Another large and beautiful assortment, embracing about 2,000 pieces Hamburg Edgings and Inserting, very cheap.

BARGAINS IN

Ladies' New Shawls, Sacques, Suits, &c., all New Spring Styles.
Ready-Made Clothing for Men, Boys' and Youths.
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers for Ladies, Gents, Misses and Children.
The Lowest Prices for Carpets. Oil Cloths, Mattings, Lace Curtains, Window Blinds, &c., &c.

A new and elegant line of

New Spring Flowers,

SINGLE ROSES, &C., &C.

Newest Spring shapes of Ladies' and Misses'

HATS AND BONNETS

Old Ladies' Bonnets, Hat Frames.
Old Ladies' Black and White Dress Caps.

All the latest novelties in
Cashmere, Plain and Dotted Nets.
Cashmere Chenille Dot Veilings.
Cashmere Net for Scarfs,

And a beautiful assortment of
White and Cashmere Lace Neckties, Fichus, Scarfs, &c.

Large and elegant display of
Ladies' Silk Neckties and Scarfs,
Brocaded Crepe De Chene Scarfs, &c.

New assortment of

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

And special bargains in New Silk Fringes, New Laces, Cashmere Laces, Valenciennes Laces and Insertings.

Large and complete lines of

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS

Of Every Description.

Hosiery, Gloves,
Handkerchiefs, Collars, Cuffs, &c.,

ALL AT THE POPULAR BARGAINS.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!

The special attention of GENTLEMAN is directed to our Department of

Fine Dress Shirts!

Which at the present season of the year receives very careful attention, all the newest ideas in the finish and

STYLE OF BOSOM

Being Now Presented.

Measures Taken for Special Orders and

PFRFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Jos. Horne & Co.,
GENTS'
FURNISHING GOODS,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

INSURANCE.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.
Office No. 67 Fourth Avenue.

Insures against all kinds o Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
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C. C. DONNELL, Secretary.
CAPT. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS.

John Irwin, Jr.,	W. H. Everson,
C. G. Hussey,	Geo. W. Cochran,
Harvey Childs,	Hugh S. Fleming,
Charles Hays,	James S. McCord,
Capt. Wm. Dean,	T. H. Nevin,
B. L. Fahnestock,	John F. Robinson.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO
OF PITTSBURGH.
INCORPORATED MARCH, 1849.

Capital, - - - $225,000.

Fire and Marine Insurance

Losses Promptly adjusted and Paid.
Office First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

DIRECTORS.

Alex. Nimick,	Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alex. Speer,	Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison,	David M. Long,
Charles J. Clarke,	John R. McCune,
Wm. S. Evans,	John Wilson,
Philip Reymer,	John B. Jackson,

H. Sellers McKee.
ALEX. NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
GEO. NEELD, Agent and Surveyor.

PENNSYLVANIA INS'E CO.
OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, No. 8 SIXTH AVENUE, Bank of Commerce Building.

This is a Home Company, offering good security to the insured. Risks taken at reasonable rates and losses promptly settled and paid.

DIRECTORS.

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C. C. Boyle,	Louis J. Aaron,
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Jacob Painter,	J. S. Reymer.
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C. YEAGER, President.
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W. W. PATRICK, Treasurer.
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Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated 1835. Established in Pittsburgh 1844
Assets Nov. 1, 1874, over $2,000,000.

P. A. MADEIRA, Agent,
Company's Building,
No. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c

CARPETS!
A CHOICE STOCK.
BOVARD, ROSE & CO.,
29 FIFTH AVENUE.

CARPETS!
No. 77 Fifth Avenue,
ABOVE WOOD STREET.
HENRY M'CALLUM.

A SAFE LIGHT
IT
Cannot be Exploded.
ELAINE
The Family Safeguard
OIL.
WARDEN & OXNARD,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

MERCHANT TAILOR,
B. TIEGEL
NO. 58 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Just received, a full line of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, Fall and Winter Wear.
LOWEST PRICES

$57.60 AGENTS' PROFITS PER WEEK.—Will prove it or forfeit $500. New articles are just patented. Samples sent free to all. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 267 Broadway, N. Y. s77-d&S

1876. FEBRUARY 4th, 1876.

E R W I N,
172 and 174
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY,
IS STILL SELLING

4-4 Bleached Muslins at	6¼ cents
4-4 Dark Percale Chintzes at	6¼ cents
4-4 Penn Mill Sheeting at	8⅓ cents
4-4 Extra quality Bleached Muslin at	10 cents
New Dark Best Quality Prints	6¼ cents

The above are bargains in which we

DEFY COMPETITION!

BLACK CASHMERE.

Our usual well-known numbers at 50c, 75c, 90c and $1, conceded by all who have examined them to be the best value ever offered.

Black Alpacas.

We have taken advantage of the late very large decline in the prices of imported Black Alpacas, and have bought very largely of goods to sell at 25c, 31c, 37½c and 45c, which are equal in value to goods sold two months since at 10 to 15 cents per yard over these prices.

HAMBURG EDGINGS

An immense stock.

Shirt Fronts

Singly or by the dozen at prices far below last year.

A. W. ERWIN,
172 AND 174 FEDERAL ST.,
Allegheny City, Pa.

N. B.—We have just made a large purchase of the celebrated Alexander and Laporte Kid Gloves, in 2 Buttons, Black and Colored, which we will sell at $1 per pair. We guarantee them equal to any $1.50 Glove in this market.

ARCHITECTS.

BARR & MOSER
ARCHITECTS,
HAVE REMOVED to the GAZETTE building, Cor. Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

E. M. BUTZ, Architect,
64 and 66 Federal street, Allegheny,
has designed and superintended the erection of the Penna. Reform School Buildings, German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Second Ward Public School, Allegheny, Seventh U. P. Church, 44th street, Pittsburgh, City Hall, New Castle, Pa., Boyle Block, Federal street, Allegheny, and numerous public and private buildings.

New Improvements
FOR THE
FIERY FURNACE.

THE
AGITATING GRATE
(LARKIN'S PATENT.)

The Most Powerful, Simple and Effective Grate in the World.

The FIERY FURNACE is adapted for Churches, School Houses and all kinds of public and private buildings.

MANUFACTURED BY

GRAFF, HUGUS AND CO.

Who are also the Manufacturers of the IMPROVED DOUBLE-OVEN

Boston Cooking Range,
PARLOR AND COOK STOVES, Etc.
206 AND 208 LIBERTY STREET.

WM. T. DUNN & CO.,

Sewer Builders and Manufacturers of

Drain and Sewer Cement Pipe.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hydraulic Cement, Patent Chimney Pipes, Cellar Floors, &c., cemented. All orders promptly attended to and work guaranteed.
OFFICE, 41 FEDERAL STREET.
WORKS: 240 REBECCA STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

NEW & WONDERFUL REMEDY
FOR
Spermatorrhœa and Impotence.
ELECTRICITY!!

Sufferers from Seminal diseases know the universal failures of all known medicines to reach this class of diseases. By a recent discovery in the application, the celebrated London Physician, Dr. Althaus, has invariably cured every case in which he has tried it. This is also the experience at the Pittsburgh Electrical Institute. Cures are so certain that a guarantee is given in every case.

Call on or address
PITTSBURGH ELECTRICAL INSTITUTE,
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GRAY'S FERRY PRINTING INK WORKS.
PRATT & ROBINSON,
8 Spruce street, New York,
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Philadelphia.

Printing Inks of every grade and color.
Clear Black News Ink for Hand and Power Presses

STEEL WORKS.

LABELLE STEEL WORKS.
Smith, Sutton & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
REITER, SUTTON & CO.,
Manufacturers of all kinds of
STEEL.
ALSO,
Springs, Axles, Rake Teeth, &c.
OFFICE AND WORKS,
Ridge, Lighthill and Belmont Streets, and Ohio River,
ALLEGHENY.
Postoffice address, PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ESTABLISHED IN 1845.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Manufacturers of
Best Refined Cast Steel,
Of every description; also
Best Refined German Plow and Spring Steel.
CORNER ROSS STREET and FIRST AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SHEFFIELD STEEL WORKS.
SINGER, NIMICK & CO.,
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Manufacturers of every description of
Cast and German Steel,
Steel Fire Box and Boiler Plate,
Elliptic and Platform Springs,
Axles, Steel Tire, &c., &c.
WAREHOUSE—83 Water street and 160 First Ave.

Black Diamond Steel Works.
PARK, BRO. & CO.
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
STEEL.
Office and Warehouse—30th, 31st and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.
Miller, Metcalf & Parkin,
OFFICE, NO. 339 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.
UDOLPHO WOLFE'S
AROMATIC
Schiedam Schnapps

This celebrated Beverage acknowledged by the whole MEDICAL FACULTY as a superlative

TONIC! DIURETIC!

Anti-Dyspeptic and Invigorating Cordial.

Used and called for daily by thousands, is offered to all who are in need and suffering, with the assurance of its PURITY and RELIABILITY.

UDOLPHO WOLFE CO.,
No. 18 Beaver street, New York.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Beware of counterfeits and Imitations.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.
CANBY, GILPIN & CO.,
W. H. BROWN & BRO.,
BALTIMORE.

REMOVAL.
THOS. WIGHTMAN & CO.,
43 Wood St., opposite St. Charles Hotel.
Window Glass
Of all sizes, cut to order.
VIALS, BOTTLES AND DEMIJOHNS.
FRUIT JARS,
Of old and Reliable Patterns.
Prices to suit times. Quality and style equal to any made in the country. a8p;p57

JOHN T. GRAY
PAINTER
54 9TH STREET.

Better work for less money than any other establishment in the city of vicinity:

QUICKLY CURED.

ALL FORMS of Private and Chronic Diseases, at the Girard Medical Dispensary, No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. The proprietors are regular graduates of medicine and surgery, as diploma at office will show, are longer engaged and the most successful, as their extensive city practice will prove. Age, with experience, can be relied on.

NO CURE, NO PAY.

Syphilis, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, Orchitis, Hernia, all Urinary Diseases and Syphilitic and Mercurial affections of the Throat, Skin or Bones, are cured in the shortest possible time that will insure permanent relief. Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness and Impotency, as the result of self-abuse in youth, or excess in maturer years, and which produces some of the following effects: As emissions, blotches, debility, dizziness, nervousness, dimness of sight, coughs, indigestion, constipation, despondency, confusion of ideas, aversion to society, loss of memory and sexual power, and which unfits the victims for business or marriage, are thoroughly and permanently cured. A medical circular relating to private diseases sent in sealed envelopes for one stamp. All communications confidential. Address

GIRARD MEDICAL DISPENSARY,
No. 83 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa. All medicines are prepared by the proprietors, where nothing but the best of drugs are used. This enables us to cure the most difficult cases after all others have failed. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Sundays from 5 P. M. to 7 P. M. jy14-

NEW MAPLE SYRUP.—47 JUGS choice New Maple Syrup, just received from Fayette county, and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner of Liberty and Ninth streets.

CEMENT — 200 BBLS. LOUISVILLE, 100 bbls. Rosendale, for sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street,

LEGAL.

PROCLAMATION

CITY OF ALLEGHENY, SS.

I, O. PHILLIPS, Mayor of the City of Allegheny, do issue this my Proclamation, that on the THIRD TUESDAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1876, being the FIFTEENTH DAY OF THE MONTH, the freemen of said city being qualified to vote for members of the House of Representatives of this Commonwealth, will meet at their respective places of holding elections in the several wards and elect by ballot the following named officers:

The electors of the First ward, City of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Second ward, City of Allegheny, First District, will meet at the Public School House, Sherman avenue; Second District will meet at the Public School House, North avenue; Third District will meet the Public School House, North avenue; Fourth District will meet at the Public School House, Irwin avenue, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and four citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Third ward, City of Allegheny, First District, will meet at the Public School House North avenue; Second District will meet at the Public School House, North avenue; Third District will meet at the Public School House, North avenue; Fourth District will meet at the Public School House, Chestnut street; Fifth District will meet at the Public School House, Chestnut street, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and five citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Fourth ward, City of Allegheny, First District will meet at the Public School House, Liberty street, first precinct; Second District will meet at the Public School House, Liberty street, first precinct; Third District will meet at the Public School House, Liberty street, first precinct; Fourth District will meet at the Public School House, Liberty street, second precinct, and elect one citizen to serve as member of Select Council for two (2) years, and four citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Fifth ward, City of Allegheny, First District will meet at the office of Alderman Isaac Stewart, Beaver avenue; Second District will meet at the Public School House, Fulton street; Third District will meet at the office of Alderman Lighthill, 66 Ridge avenue, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Sixth ward, City of Allegheny, First District, will meet at Fisher & Aiken's carpenter shop, Franklin street; Second district will meet at the Public School House, Chartiers street; Third District will meet at the house of George W. Exler, Beaver avenue, near Nixon street, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years and three citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Seventh ward, City of Allegheny, First District will meet at the Public School House, Clark street, Troy Hill; Second District will meet at Lutz & Waltz's office; Third District will meet at the Public School House, East street, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years and three citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Eighth ward, City of Allegheny, First District will meet at the house of Ferdinand Flack, River avenue; Second District will meet at the Public School House, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Ninth ward, City of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for the unexpired term of Chas. Weaver, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

The electors of the Tenth ward, City of Allegheny, will meet at the Public School House, No. 2, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council, and one citizen to serve as Director of the Poor for two (2) years.

The electors of the Eleventh ward, City of Allegheny, will meet at the house of Mrs. Gerst, Woods run, and elect one citizen to serve as a member of Select Council for two (2) years, and two citizens to serve as members of Common Council.

{ L. S. } In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said City, this first day of February, A. D. 1876

O. PHILLIPS,
MAYOR.

Allegheny, Feb. 2, 1876.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS TESTAMENTARY having been this day granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, on the estate of Catherine Long, late of Scott township, in said county, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the estate will present them for settlement to

J. H. ROBB; Executor,
Mount Lebanon P. O., Allegheny county.
January 29, 1876. 50a;d&S

OFFICIAL—PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the opening of Second avenue from Cross street to Railroad crossing, near Glenwood station, 23d ward, are now in my hands for collection, and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the assessments made by the Viewers on the damages by grade on Hazelwood avenue, are now in my hands for collection and if not paid within 30 days of the date hereof, liens will be filed against the property assessed for the unpaid assessments, with interest, cost and fees.

THOS. S. BIGELOW, City Attorney.
Pittsburgh, January 17, 1876.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 7, 1876.

THE FIRM OF EXCELSIOR FLINT GLASS CO. is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of Geo. R. Robertson, and the estate of Wm. C. Robertson, deceased. The affairs of the firm up to this date will be settled by Geo. R. Robertson. The business will be continued by the remaining partners under the same firm name as heretofore.

In withdrawing from the Excelsior Flint Glass Co., the undersigned begs to return his thanks to the trade for their liberal patronage in the past, and respectfully solicit its continuance to the new firm.

a85 GEO. R. ROBERTSON.

DR. WHITTIER,
Founder and Proprietor of the
Keystone Dispensary,
302 Penn Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Continues to afford reliable special treatment in all Private, Nervous and Urinary Diseases.

Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, resulting from self-abuse or sexual excess, producing nervous debility, night emissions, despondency, dizziness, dimness of sight, pimples on the face, weakness of mind and body, and finally impotency, loss of sexual power, sterility, &c., unfitting the victim for marriage or business, and rendering life miserable, are permanently cured in shortest possible time. Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Stricture, all urinary diseases and Syphilis (all forms), consisting of skin eruptions, ulcers, &c., are perfectly cured, and the blood poison thoroughly eradicated from the system. Cures guaranteed.

DR. WHITTIER is a regular graduate of medicine, as his diploma at office shows; his life-long special experience in all private diseases, with purest medicines prepared by himself, enables him to cure difficult cases after others fail—it is self-evident that a physician treating thousands of cases every year acquires great skill. Consultation and correspondence private and free. Pamphlet sent sealed for stamp. Medicines sent everywhere, by mail or express.

Office-hours—9 A. M. to 4 P. M. and 6 to 8 P. M. Sundays, 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. only.

TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE,
144 pages, fine illustrations. Cloth and gilt binding. A book for private, careful reading, by both sexes, married or single, explaining wonders, sexual system, reproduction, marriage impediments, &c., causes, consequences. Price 50 cents at office, or by mail, sent securely sealed. Address,

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY,
d&S No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK

Cor. Diamond and Wood Streets,

In Germania Bank Building,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, ... $200,000.

D. R. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 11, 1876.

The range of demand at the banks for loans does not materially vary now, from day to day. They report a more healthy condition of business affairs, and a better outlook for Spring than has heretofore existed. Some of the banks state that their balances are pre-engaged when the Spring trade opens. Whether this is of depositors withdrawing funds for active use, or of outside borrowers who wish it for business purposes, we have not learned. In either event, it promises increased activity, when Spring opens. We are of the opinion, from the scope of arrangements being made, that the Spring will develop very decided activity in several forms of business. In merely current banking business an improvement is manifest. A larger proportion than last month is paid of country paper maturing, and country deposits are running up. City balances are about the same. The supply of commercial and miscellaneous paper of good quality is restricted, but is as large as the banks desire. The amount of loanable funds on hand is sufficient for current needs, but there is little surplus.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

Gold	112⅞	5-20's 1868—coupons	123
U.S. 6's, 1881, coup	122¾	10-40's, Reg.	116⅛
" 1864, all called	—	Currency 6's	125¾
" 1865	117⅝	New 5 per cents	117⅝
" 1865 new	119⅞	10-40's—coupons	120
5-20's 1867	121⅜		

RAILWAYS.

N. Y. Cen.	113¼	Ohio & Mississippi	22
Erie	16¾	Union Pacific	69
I. C.	99⅞	Toledo & Wabash	6
C. C. & I. C.	5	Harlem	138½
St. Paul	43	Adams Express	109¾
Do. Pref	79⅝	American Express	62½
Michigan Southern	65¼	U. S. Express	68¾
Do. Central	60⅝	W. Fargo & Co. Ex.	87
North Western Com	42½	Quicksilver	17¾
Do. Pref	63⅜	Fort Wayne	100⅝
Rock Island	109¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	19¼
Cleve. & Pitts	95	Panama	130½
Pacific Mail	35¼	Iron Mountain	22
Western Union Tel.	77⅜		

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board:

P. R. R. (S)	54⅞	Cen. Trans (S)	47
Reading (S)	50⅝	Empire Dc. (B)	—
U. Cos. of N. J. (A)	140	A. V. R. R. 7-30 (B)	98½
Oil Creek (S)	14½	P.C. & St. L. 7's (S)	83
Lehigh Valley (S)	61¾		

NEW YORK, February 10, 1876.

The money market closed at 3a5; prime mercantile paper 4a6. The customs receipts were $197,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $245,000. The clearings were $17,000,000. Sterling 485 3-4a489 1-4. Gold was steady at 112 7-8. The carrying rates were 2 to 3½. Governments were active and higher. Railroad bonds were strong at higher prices. State securities were quiet. Stocks opened firm and advanced, but afterwards became weak and declined. The widest fluctuations were in St. Pauls. Northwest shares were firm. Express stocks were strong. Towards the close the market was strong and higher, especially for western shares. St. Paul common advanced to 43, and preferred to 79¾. There is some talk about the proposed dividend on preferred being paid in cash, instead of bonds. Northwest rose to 42⅝ for common and to 63⅜ for preferred, closing at these figures. Lake Shore advanced to 66⅞, Ohios to 22⅛, New York Central to 113¼, Union Pacific to 69, Rock Island to 109¼, Pacific Mail to 35¼, Western Union to 77⅜, and Michigan Central to 60⅞. Harlem was bid for as high as 138½. New Jersey Central and Delaware, Lackawanna & Western were exceptionally weak, the former declining to 107 3-4 and the latter to 117 5-8. This decline is probably due to the coal failures or the strike. The transactions aggregated 103,000 shares, of which 4,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwests, 19,000 St. Pauls, 37,000 Lake Shore, and 6,000 Ohios.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 122¼; 5-20s '65, 117½; do new, 119⅞; do of '67, 121⅜; do of '68, 123; 10-40s, 117⅞; do coupons, 119⅞; new 5s, 117 3-4; currency sixes, 125⅛.

State Bonds.—Tennessee, old, 44; do new, 42¼; Virginia new, 36½; do old, 38; Missouri 6s, 102¼.

Stocks.—Western Union Telegraph, 77¾; Pacific Mail, 35½; Adams Express, 110; Fargo Express, 89; American Express, 62; United States Express, 68⅜; New York Central, 113¼; Erie, 16¾; do preferred, 35; Harlem, 137½; do preferred, 134; Michigan Central, 60¾; Lake Shore, 66½; Union Pacific, 68½; Illinois Central, 94; Pittsburgh, 95; Northwestern common, 42⅞; do preferred, 63½; Rock Island, 109⅜; New Jersey Central, 108⅜; St. Paul, 43; do preferred, 79¼; Wabash, 105½; do preferred, 109¼; Fort Wayne, 101; Terre Haute, 6½; do preferred, 22; Chicago & Alton, 104; do preferred, 109¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 21½; Indiana Central, 105; Delaware & Lackawanna, 117⅝; Burlington & Quincy, 119½; Hannibal & St. Joseph, 19½; Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph, 20¼; Central Pacific, 106½; Union Pacific, 104½; Mariposa, 9; do preferred, 30; Missouri Pacific, 113¾.

LONDON, February 10—5 P. M.—The bullion in the Bank of England increased £76,000 the past week. The proportion of bank reserve to liability is 42⅝ per cent. Consols: money 93 3-16; 5-20s of '65, 105⅞; do '67, 109¾; 10-40s, 108½; new 5s, 106; New York Central, 92½; Erie, 15⅞; do preferred, 32.

PARIS, February 10.—Rentes, 68f 25c. The specie in the Bank of France increased 19,125,000 francs during the past week.

FRANKFORT, February 10.—U. S. new 5s, 101½.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 10, 1876.

Trade in general merchandise continues dull, unusually so for this season of the year, which may be attributed in part to the unfavorable weather and almost impassable condition of the country roads, but our merchants and manufacturers are hopeful that there will soon be a change for the better. The demand for almost everything is light, confined to supplying immediate wants. In regard to values there have been no recent important changes.

APPLES—There is a continued steady demand, and we can report regular sales at $3a4 ℔ bbl for fair to choice. The stock is being steadily reduced, and it is thought does not exceed 2,000 to 2,500 bbls.

BEANS—The market continues in much the same condition as it has been for some time past; light demand and no change in prices—$1,20a1,25 ℔ bushel.

BUTTER—The market continues dull, excepting for strictly prime table Butter, and prices are weak and drooping—the soft weather appears to have cut down the demand. Sales of prime to choice rolls at 25a28; medium to good quotable at 18a22c; common, 12a15c. The advices from the east continue unfavorable, and there is no demand from that quarter that we hear of.

BROOMS—Quotations for "Union factory" remain the same, as follows:

No 2 common Brooms	$2,00
No 2 Hurl	2,25
No 4 Hurl	3,00
No 5 Hurl	3,25
No 6 Hurl	3,50
No 3 carpet	3,75
No 4 carpet	4,00
Fancy Parlor	4,25
Stock Braid (56)	3,00
Stock Braid (48)	2,75
Whisps, 6, 8 and 10 inch	1,25a1,75 per dozen
Toy Brooms	1,00a1,50 "

CRANBERRIES—$11a12 ℔ bbl.

CHEESE—There is a steady jobbing demand, and the market is firmer but unchanged; we continue to quote at 13½a14c for prime Ohio Factory, and 14a14½c for ditto New York. A New York exchange of Wednesday says: The most noticeable feature in cheese is the large increase in shipments, and the purchase of the Markfield factory (Cattaraugus county combination) of 3,000 fancy September cheese, on order, by L. D. Snell & Co., at 13¾c, at the factory. It is understood that a competition run the prices above what other fine chese are worth. Still the market is certainly stronger and holders are firm in their views of fine goods. Some few sales are being made at 14c, but the great bulk of last week's transactions were at 11a12c, shippers generally taking medium cheese. While the cable quotes 58s, returns of 60s and upward are quite frequent. Of course, it is impossible to represent the price of cheese with a single quotation. Shipments of cheese from January 1st amount to about 98,000, and allowing 5,000 per week for home use, we have 123,000 boxes. Deduct receipts of about 54,000 and it leaves 60,000 boxes to be deducted from the stock, which is considered a very satisfactory showing. We could instance somewhat free sales of good to fine cheese at 13a13½c, with some at 13¾c, and a few at 14c, in a retail way, though it is rumored that shippers have paid the latter price this P. M.

CANNED GOODS—Following are the prevailing jobbing rates:

2 ℔ Blackberries	$2 50	2 ℔ Bartlett Pears	$3 00
2 ℔ Blueberries	2 00	2 ℔ Common Pears	2 00
2 ℔ White Cherries	2 75	2 ℔ Pine Apple	3 00
2 ℔ Red Cherries	2 00	2 ℔ Quinces	3 00
2 ℔ Gooseberries	1 50	2 ℔ Raspberries	2 75
2 ℔ Green Gages	3 00	2 ℔ Strawberries	2 00
2 ℔ Egg Plums	3 00	2 ℔ Lima Beans	2 00
2 ℔ Damson Plums	2 50	2 ℔ String Beans	1 50
2 ℔ Peaches	1 75	2 ℔ Winslow's Corn	2 25
3 ℔ Peaches	2 25	2 ℔ Peas	2 25
3 ℔ pie Peaches	1 60	3 ℔ Tomatoes	1 65

DRESSED HOGS—8a8½c.

DRIED FRUIT—There is no improvement in the demand, which is remarkably light for this season of the year, but it is probable that there soon will be. Apples quoted at 9a10c for prime bright quarters and 11a12c for sliced. Peaches, 12a13c for prime halves; peeled, 19a20c. Blackberries, 12a13c. Pitted Cherries, 25a28c; unpitted, 7a8c.

EGGS—The market continues very dull, and prices have dropped 1a2c ℔ dozen within the past few days—we now quote fresh at 15a16c. New York market also reported very dull—western quoted at 18a19c, with an oversupply.

FLOUR—There is a very fair local demand for good stock, but outside or unknown brands, especially of winter wheat, are hard to move, except when inducement in the shape of very low prices are held out. No change to report in prices; spring wheat flours, $6,00 to 6,25 for Wisconsins and $6,25a6,50 for Minnesotas; red winters, $6a7; amber, $7,00a7,50; fancy white wheat brands, $8a9. Rye Flour, $5,a5,25. Buckwheat Flour is in large supply and very dull—2½a3c ℔ lb.

GROCERIES—Coffee continues very dull, and while there has been no perceptible decline within the past day or two, the general position of the market—statistically particularly—warrants the prediction that prices are destined to rule still lower. The visible supply is larger than it has been for several years, and jobbers, in consequence, are carrying just as little stock as they can possibly help. Our New Orleans dispatch reports both Sugar and Molasses dull. Syrups have declined 7a10c ℔ gallon within the past month or so, and it may be attributed in part to the low price of New Orleans Molasses.

RICE.

Carolina	7½@8	Louisiana	6½@ 7

SYRUPS.

Choice	65 @68	Fair	45 @5
Prime	55 @60	Dark	43 @45

MOLASSES.

N.O. choice	63	N.O. strictly prime	60
Fair	75	Demarara	50@55

SOAPS.

Best Wax	7½	Babbit's Best, per box	7 25
Superior Wax	6¾	White Russian, per box	6 00
Woman's Friend	5¾		
Duchess, per box	3 50		

SUGARS.

Cut Loaf	12	Standard B	10½
Crushed	11¾	Standard Ex C	10
Granulated	11	Refined Yellows	8¼@ 9½
Powdered	11¾	N.O. new crop	8 @ 9
Standard A	10¾		

COFFEES.

Fancy Rio	24	R. Rio, lb pkgs	.27
Prime Rio	23 @23½	R. Rio, loose	.26½
Good Rio	21 @22	Roasted Java	.34
Old Gov. Java	34		

TEAS.

Young Hyson	45 @1 00	Japan	40 @ 85
Gunpowder	60 @1 10	Oolong	35 @ 85
Imperial	80 @ 90	Souchong	35 @ 75

GRAIN—The grain markets continue quiet, and, in a general way, present nothing particularly new or important—the inquiry, as a rule, is for small lots to supply immediate necessities, while prices have varied but little for a week or more past. Prime to choice Penna., Ohio and Indiana Wheat quotable at $1,30a1,35 for red winter, and medium to fair, $1,15a1,25. There is but little really good sound Wheat offering, hence it commands very full prices, while sprouty wheat, on the other hand, is very dull. The Oat market is steady, with a light supply; prices unchanged—Penna. and Ohio mixed, 40a41c; do white, 42a43c—prime western white, 43½a44c. Corn quiet and unchanged at 50a52c on track. for good high mixed to prime yellow; soft, 45a48c. Rye quiet and nominally unchanged at 80a82c.

HOMINY—$3,75a4 ℔ barrel.

HAY—There is only a fair demand, but with a light supply, prices are fully maintained; Upland prairie—on track—$12a14; timothy, $17a19, according to quality and condition. Loose from country wagons, $17a22.

MILL FEED—There is no improvement to report in the demand and no change in prices. Bran, $14a15; Seconds and Shipstuffs, $16a18; Middlings and Chopped Feed, $20a24, as to quality.

ONIONS—$1a1,50 ℔ bbl. in a jobbing way.

POTATOES—The market continues dull, but unchanged—quotable at 40a45c ℔ bushel out of store in a small way, and 35a37 on track.

POULTRY—Dressed Chickens, 12a13c ℔ lb; live do., 45a55c ℔ pair; dressed Turkeys, 14a15c.

PROVISIONS—The general tone of the market is easier, but prices have undergone no change.

Hams—Extra S. C. per lb	14½	Do. half barrels	14
Shoulders, Ex. S. C.	10¼	Lard, Ref. for summer use, in tierces	—
B'fast Bacon, S. C.	14¾	Do. in ½ bbls	—
Drief Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	14½	Do. in buckets	14¾
Beef Tongues, S. C. per doz	6.50	Do. 3 lb caddies	16½
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Rib Sides	—	Do. 3 lb pails	17
Short Rib do	13	Do. 5 lb do	16¾
Clear Sides	13½	Do. 6 lb do	16¾
Mess Pork, per bbl.	$21.75	Ham Sausage	9
Family Mess Pork	21.75	Carbon Oil	—
Short Cut	21.75	Cheese	—
Lard, Prime Leaf in tierces, per lb	13½	Pig's Feet, in kegs	2.00
		Do. do. ½ bbls	4.10
		Do. do. bbls	9.00

SEEDS—Clover Seed is quoted firm at $9a9,25 ℔ bu. Timothy easier at $2,65a2,85.

RAGS—Steady at 3c ℔ lb for good country mixed.

TALLOW—Chandlers Tallow—city rendered, 9¾a10c; country do., 8¾a9c.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 10, 1876.

The Crude market continues weak, and prices, as compared with yesterday, have still further declined, with a downward tendency; the bears appear to have had it pretty much their own way during the past day or two, and it is scarcely necessary to add that they are bearing with all their might and main. As long as prices continued to advance there were more buyers than sellers; now, however, that the course of the market has been reversed there are but few buyers. Our latest advices quote United certificates at $1,81¼a1,82½; immediate shipment at $2; barge oil, delivered here, was offered at $2,15. There has been a decline within the past three days of fully 30c ℔ bbl. Refined dull and nominal at 10¾a10½c on cars here, and 14c for Philadelphia delivery.

Oil barrels continue quiet and unchanged; city make quoted at $1,20a1,25; countries, $1,10a1,15.

SHIPMENTS CRUDE OIL VIA. A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G. M. Robinson	Central o w	241
G. M. Robinson	Bly's Ref.	74
Total		315

SHIPMENTS OF REFINED OIL EAST PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Standard Oil Co	Warden F. & Co	872
W. P. Logan	Do.	700
Brilliant o w	Do.	855
Livingston Bros	J. Green & Co	52
Total		2,479

FEBRUARY 10.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
H. S. A. Stewart	J. S Davis	250
W. P. Logan	Do.	250
Livingston Bros	Warden, F. & Co	149
Standard Oil Wks	Do.	202
Lockhart & Frew	Do.	156
Total		997

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, Feb. 10, 1876.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets.

Acac., sorts ℔	20a 30 lb	Oil. Anise	$3.50a3.70 lb
2d select	35a 40 lb	Bergam	5.00a5.50 lb
1st select	40a 50 lb	Cassia	2.00a2.20 lb
Acid. Citric	1.05a1.12 lb	Castor	16 a19 lb
Oxalic	17a 20 lb	Lemon	4.25a4.50 lb
Tartaric	54a 59 lb	Linseed R	65a65 gal
Alcohol	2.18a2.35 gal	Linseed B	65a70 gal
Aloes, cape	16a 20 lb	Neatsfoot	90a1.35 gal
A Barb	40a 50 lb	Olive	1.25a2.00doz
Socot		Qts	6.25a6.50doz
Alum	3¼a 4½ lb	" Pts	3.25a3.50doz
Amm., Aq.	8a 12 lb	Orange	3.50a4.00 lb
Carb	20a 22 lb	Origanum	70a1.20 lb
Arnica, Flor	20a 22 lb	Pennyroyal	2.25 lb
Assafoetida	25a 30 lb	Pepperm't	5.00a5.50 lb
Bals. Copaib	90a 95 lb	Sassafras	85a90 lb
Canada	.63a 68 lb	Winterg'n	4.00a24.5 lb
Bay Rum	2.75a4.00 gal	Pot. BiCarb	35 lb
Bis. Sub car	2.75a3.00 lb	Bi Chrom	21a22 lb
Sub nit	2.00a2.25 lb	Bromide	75a 85 lb
Blue Mass	70 lb	Chlorate	33a 40 lb
Vitriol	11a12 lb	Iodid	2.75a3.00 lb
Borax, ref'd	14a 17 lb	Quinine	2.30a2.40 oz
Brim., Roll.	4a 5½ lb	Root, Gent.	8 a12 lb
Flor. sulp.	5a 6 lb	Gin. E. I.	18 lb
Buchu	16a 25 lb	Gin. Jam.	28a30 lb
Calomel Am	1.25 lb	Ipecac P.	1.88 lb
Camphor ref	30a 34 lb	Jalap P.	85 lb
Camwood	5a 9 lb	Rhubarb	1.00a1.50 lb
Chamo. Ger	50 lb	" Pow	1.00a1.50 lb
Rota	36 lb	Sar. Hond	58 lb
Chloral Hyd	2.50 lb	Sar. Mex.	28 lb
Chlorofor	1.00a1.15 lb	Senega	1.20 lb
Cincho. Pale	70a 80 lb	Spigelia	38 lb
Red	1.20a1.30 lb	Val. Eng.	45 lb
Yellow	20a 40 lb	" Ger.	25 lb
Cochineal	76a 85 lb	Saffron Am.	60a1.00 lb
Copperas	2a 3 lb	Sal Ammon	16a 18 lb
Cream Tar.	46a 48 lb	Epsom	3a 5 lb
Cubebs	15a 20 lb	Glauber	2¾a 4 lb
Dovers Po'd	1.50a1.60 lb	Rochelle	38 lb
Ergot	1.50 lb	Soda	2a 3½ lb
Ether, Nit.	45a 48 lb	Seed. Can'y	17a 18 lb
Sul.	70a 75 lb	Cardam	2.50 lb
Ex. Logw'd	13½a14 lb	Hemp	7¼a 8 lb
Liqu. Cal.	38a 45 lb	Mustard	8a 10 lb
" Ital	25a 30 lb	Senna, Alex	22a 25 lb
Fustic	3a 4 lb	E. I.	17a 25 lb
Glycer. Pure	20a 30 lb	Tinnev	28 lb
Bowers'	65 lb	Shellac	57a 70 lb
Indigo, Man	1.00a1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	11a 14 lb
S. F.	1.10a1.25 lb	White	18a 21 lb
Iodine	4.00a4.25 lb	Soda Ash	4a 5 lb
Iodoform	85 oz	Bi Carb.	5a 6 lb
Juniper Ber	7a 9 lb	Strych. Cry.	2.55a3.00 oz
Logwood	2¾a 3¾ lb	Pulv.	2.30a2.75 oz
Madder	12a 17 lb	Sugar Lead.	$24a 28 oz
Magnes, Cal	80a1.00 lb	Turpen. spts	45a 50 gal
Carb	30a 35 lb	Var. Coach	1.88a4.00 gal
Manna, Fla.	80 lb	Copal	1.25a2.00 gal
Morph. Sul.	4.40a4.60oz	Damar	1.50a1.80 gal
Nit. Silver.	96 oz	Japan	90a1.30 gal
Opium	6.60a6.80 lb	Venet. Red	2½a 4½ lb
Powd	9.20a9.40 lb	Whiting	½a 2½ lb

New York Wool Market.

The general market presents rather a dull front; the late business was of that aggregate to supply the wants of manufacturers for the present, consequently their purchases are very small; the general scale of prices, however, remains the same; the moderate stocks prevent any decline, and in some instances considerable firmness is noticeable, on fleece wools especially; Pulled Wools alone are fairly active, mostly city stock, and full late figures are obtained. Foreign wools are unchanged and quiet. In reviewing the past month, a trade circular says: The general expectation throughout was that, with the new year, people would take heart, and that an improvement in the amount of business, if not an advance in prices, would be the result. But the frequent failures and defalcations of individuals and mercantile concerns in high standing have seriously impaired confidence and restricted transactions to very nearly a cash basis. In consequence of this feeling of insecurity many buyers who heretofore, by reason of the credit allowed them, were enabled to take advantage of the better selections attainable at this season, or to stock up beyond the clip, are now constrained to provide only for their immediate wants. The apparently small amount of business done has repressed the sanguine feelings of dealers, so that, when opportunity offers, the desire to sell to good parties prompts them to accept a fair offer. It is quite apparent that the stock of all grades of fleeces, particularly of the better class is being steadily reduced, and we think that manufacturers can safely operate, with the idea that values will not decline until stocks are augmented by fresh arrivals. California wools have met with moderate inquiry. Oregon wools—Holders show a little disposition to yield in price, and we look for more trade in this class during the coming month. They supply satisfactorily the place of medium fleeces, and are popular with manufacturers when the price enables them to buy advantageously. Nevada wools do not attract much attention. Texas wools—Receipts moderate; demand fair. In Colorado wools but little has been done, stocks being too small. Foreign wools—Transactions have been principally in carpet stock. We append quotations:

Washed fleece—XXX and Picklock 48a57c; XX and X 40a48c; Nos. 1 and 2, 38a45c; Combing, 50a62c; Tub-washed 45a55c.

California unwashed—Spring Clip 20a33c; Fall clip 14a25c.

Pulled wool—Domestic, extra, 40a47c; super 38a46c; No. 1 30a37c; No. 2, 12a18c; Lambs 5 3a46c; western 30a40c; Southern 2 a35c; California 25a40c.

Oregon, Western and Southern States—Unwashed Clothing, average quality, 30a35c; unwashed combing do, 40a45c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 10, 1876.

ARRIVALS.

Following shows the arrivals of each day during the week, as well as the aggregate, and the aggregate of the preceding week:

	Cattle. Through.	Local.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Friday	23 cars.	3 cars.	8 cars.	1 cars.
Saturday	51 "	— "	10 "	6 "
Sunday	34 "	11 "	26 "	28 "
Monday	— "	31 "	7 "	11 "
Tuesday	10 "	70 "	24 "	34 "
Wednesday	— "	23 "	23 "	12 "
Thursday	— "	14 "	14 "	6 "
Total	128 "	162 "	112 "	98 "
Last week	160 "	233 "	120 "	74 "

CATTLE.

The receipts during the week under review, were light as compared with the preceding week, both of local and through consignments, and with a light supply the market was firmer, and turned out better than was generally expected in view of the soft weather which always curtails the demand more or less. In regard to prices, there was a difference of opinion; some operators reported common and medium grades as having been dull at last week's prices and good to prime 20a25c higher; others just the reverse; others reported an advance all around on all grades, while others, again, while admitting that the market was more active and that in some instances better prices may have been realized, claimed that there was no general advance. We are satisfied, however, that the market was considerably better than that of last week, both as regards demand and prices, but it was owing to the very light supply, not to any improvement in the demand. Had the supply been as large as that of last week, there is reason to believe that the market would have been fully as bad if not worse, as there was nothing in the character of the advices either from the east or west to cause an improvement, and furthermore it is claimed that the most of cattle bought here las week lost money for their owners.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice 1,450a1,500 steers	6.25a6.50
Prime 1,300a1,400 steers	5.75a6.00
Good 1,100a1,200 steers	4.75a5.25
Good 1,000a1,050 steers	4.00a4.25
Cows, Bulls and Stags	3.00a4.00
Veal Calves	6.00a7.00

Philadelphia buyers bought 75 cars this week, against 65 preceding week; New York, 18 cars against same number; and country dealers and butchers 28 cars against 49 cars preceding week; total sales, 2,290; preceding week, 2,211. There were not near as many shipped on in first hands as last week, and some of these who shipped on last week, we understood, would have done a great deal better had they sold out here, as they lost more money by so doing.

HOGS.

The market has held up better than could reasonably be expected under existing circumstances; the advices from the east were not very encouraging and then the weather has been warm and wet, and was not without its effect in curtailing the demand; however, the arrivals have been meagre and notwithstanding the drawbacks in question, prices have been pretty well sustained. Yorkers were a little offish yesterday, but there was a better feeling to-day, caused by an increased demand, and the decline of yesterday fully recovered. The demand for Philadelphia hogs has been light all week, but with a very meagre supply, prices have been pretty well maintained, and the market for all grades was steady to-day at the following

QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Hogs	8.25a8.65
York Hogs	7.65a7.85
Roughs	6.00a6.50

SHEEP.

The supply, especially of the common and medium grades, was considerably larger than last week, while of those grading prime to extra the offerings were not in excess of the demand, hence while prices for the former declined from ¼ to ½ of a cent ℔ lb, the latter brought almost, if not altogether, as much as they did last week. The fact is, the demand was mainly for the better grades, while the offerings were mostly common, and this explains the course of the market in regard to prices—the decline on the one hand, full prices on the other. Trade was a little tame to-day, as it frequently is on Thursday when the most of the buyers have bought all they want, and when we left the yards there were three or four cars remaining unsold.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra 140a180 lbs	6.50a7.00
Prime 95a100 lbs	5.50a6.00
Good 85a90 lbs	5.00a5.25
Fair 75a80 lbs	4.25a4.50
Common 70a75 lbs	3.50a4.00
Indianas, according to quality	3.50a6.00

TEXAS CATTLE—THE DRIVE FOR 1876.

Concerning the Texas cattle drive for 1876, the Cheyenne *Leader* has the following: Late and reliable advices from Texas are that cattle are scarcer in that State now than ever before A steamship company running a line between Rockport and Havana has a contract to furnish 1,500 head per week to Havana dealers, which item has caused an advance in prices. The drive of this year will, however, be about the same as that of 1875, which was nearly 500,000. About 125,000 are already contracted for. Cattle are very high in price. Yearling steers are valued at $8,00, two-year-olds at $15,00, and four-year-olds at $20,00. A letter from Fort Griffin states that no yearling steers can be bought in that vicinity for less than $6,00 per head. They may be a little cheaper in the spring, but it is doubtful. Cattle are now as high in Northern Texas as in Colorado. Good fat cows

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, February 10, 1876.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No. 1 Chicago spring $1,04 spot; $1,02⅞ seller March; $1,07 seller May; No. 3 83½@83¾c; rejected 71c. Corn quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed 41⅝c spot; 41⅜c seller March; 42¼@42⅜c seller April; rejected 32c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 31½c spot; 32¼c seller March. Barley steady at 74@75c spot; 69½c seller March. Rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull at $20,70@20,72½ spot; $20,85 seller March; $21,15 seller April; $20,45 seller May. Lard steady and in fair demand; $12,62½@12,65 spot; $12,75@12,80 seller March; $13,05@13,10 seller May. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged.

WHISKY—$1,06.

On Call Board wheat was strong and higher at $1,05⅛ February; $1,04 March; $1,08⅝ May. Corn higher at 41⅞@42c March. Oats unchanged. Pork active and higher; $20,19 March; $20,17½ April. Lard active and higher; $12,70 March; $11,85 April.

New York.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Flour: receipts 9,000 bbls; a shade firmer; superfine western and State $4,35@4,70; common to good $5,00@5,50; good to choice $5,55@6,00; white wheat extra $6,10@7,75; extra Ohio $5,05@7,25; St. Louis $5,30@9,00. Rye flour firmer at $4,10@5,05. Corn meal steady at $2,90@3,50. Wheat: receipts 14,000 bush; better and more doing; rejected $1,06@1,07; No. 1 spring $1,34@1,36; No. 2 Milwaukee store $1,26; No. 2 winter red western $1,23; amber Pennsylvania $1,48. Rye quiet; western 88@89c; State 90@92c. Barley and malt quiet. Corn: receipts 34,000 bush; moderate demand and unchanged. Oats: receipts 21,000 bush; more active; western mixed State 46@50c; white 49@53c. Hay firm at 80@85c. Hops quiet. Coffee quiet at 15@18c. Molasses: fair demand; unchanged. Rice quiet. Petroleum firmer; crude 8¼c; cases 18¾@21c; naphtha 9@9¼c. Tallow firm at 9¼@9 9-16c. Rosin firm at 57½@65c. Turpentine quiet at 36c. Eggs lower; western 16½@17c; State and Pennsylvania 19c. Pork firmer at $22,12½c. Beef unchanged. Cut meats: western dull; middles firm; western long clear 11¾@11⅞c. Lard firmer; prime steam $12,95. Butter: choice firm; medium dull; western 15@25c; State 20@32c. Cheese 8@12½c. Whisky a shade firmer; $1,13.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, February 10.—Petroleum quiet; refined 14⅜@14¼c; crude 11¼@11⅜c. Clover seed 14@14½c. Flour in good request; extra $4,50; high grades $7@8,50. Wheat fairly active; Pennsylvania red $1,38@1,39; amber $1,42@1,42½. Corn in good demand; yellow dry 57½@58c; white 60@61c. Oats firmly held; white 48@50c. Whisky: western $1,11. Butter firm; New York and Bradford county extra 34@35c; do firsts 28@31c. Cheese firm; New York 12¾@13¼c; western fine 12½@13c. Eggs firm; western fresh 18@19c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, February 10.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red $1,34@1,39. Corn firm; western mixed 61¼c. Oats steady; western mixed 41@42c; white 44@46c. Rye quiet at 75@78c. Pork $22. Bulk shoulders 8¾@8⅞c; clear rib 11½@11¾c loose. Bacon: shoulders 9¾@10c; clear rib 13c. Hams 15½@16c. Lard steady at 13¼c. Butter firm; western extra 24@26c; firsts 20@23c. Petroleum easier; refined 14¼@14½c; crude 8¼c. Whisky $1,12.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, February 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 white Wabash $1,40; No. 1 white Michigan $1,28½; extra white Michigan $1,41; amber Michigan $1,28½; No. 2 amber $1,06¾; No. 2 Michigan and Dayton red $1,25. Corn: demand fair and market firm; high mixed 48c; seller March 48½c; seller April 49c; seller May 51c; low mixed 46c; no grade 45c; damaged 42c. Oats quiet and firm; No. 2 36c; Michigan 37½c.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—Cotton firm at 12¼c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1,23@1,27. Corn firmer at 40@44c. Oats steady at 33@45c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet and firm at 80. Pork steady; nominally $21,75. Lard dull; steam $12,26@12,30 spot. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 8¾@8⅞c; clear rib 11¼c; clear 11¾c. Bacon firm at 9¾, 9¼, 12¼@12½c. Whisky quiet and steady at $1,05.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, February 10.—Cotton dull at 12½c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,10@1,25. Corn firm at 45c. Oats quiet and firm at 38@40c. Rye quiet at 89c. Pork $22. Bulk meats 8, 8¾, 11¾, 11⅝@11¾c. Bacon 9¼, 9⅞, 12¾@12¾c. Sugar cured hams 14c. Lard: tierce 14¼@15c. Whisky steady and in moderate demand at $1,05.

Foreign.

ANTWERP, February 10.—Petroleum: refined 33¾f.

LIVERPOOL February 10.—Cotton steady at 6 9-16@6¾d; sales of 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export; 7,400 American. Corn: western mixed 28¾@28¾s; old 29½s. Cheese 58s.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, February 10.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat strong; No. 1 Milwaukee $1,11½; hard $1,18; No. 2 $1,04; No. 3 89¾. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No. 2 42c. Oats dull; No. 2 32c. Barley firm; No. 2 spring seller February 90c; seller March 89½c; No. 3 52c. Rye quiet and nominal; No. 1 70c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour nominally unchanged. Wheat firm at $1,52½. Corn steady at 39½c. Oats dull at 35½c. Rye and Barley firm and unchanged. Pork steady at $21,60. Bulk meats: little doing; 7¾@8@11¼@11½c, according to age. Bacon firm at 9@12¼@12½c. Lard steady at 12½c. Whisky steady at $1,06.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, February 10.—Sugar dull and weak; prime 7¼c; choice 7¾c. Flour firm, with instructions from western shippers to hold higher; superfine $4,25; treble $5a6,12½. Corn meal firm at $2,75. Corn firm; white 56c; yellow higher at 60c. Oats 44a49c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, February 10.—Petroleum weaker and declined ¼c all around; quote—standard white, 110 test 11¼c; Ohio legal test 12c; Michigan test 15¾c.

Oswego.

OSWEGO, February 10.—Wheat unchanged. Corn dull; western mixed new 66c; old 69c. Barley quiet; No. 2 Canada sold at $1,06; No. 2 Bay $1,12; No. 1 Canada $1,20.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, February 10.—Cotton quiet at 12¼c; sales 3,400 bales; receipts 1,760 bales; shipments 1,730 bales. Others quiet and unchanged.

Boston.

BOSTON, February 10.—Flour unchanged and in limited demand. Corn quiet at 65@67c. Oats: mixed and No. 2 white 46¼@52c; rejected 44@45c.

Wilmington.

WILMINGTON, February 10.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 31c.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Beeves: only 2 car loads received, making 1,700 for three days, against 3,250 same time last week; a few dry cows sold at 7¾c; car load of fair Michigan steers 10¾c; 4 fat oxen 12c; not enough trade to make a market. Sheep: receipts 4,370, making 10,870 for three days, against 8,420 for the same time last week; market extremely dull at a further decline of ¼c; common to prime 4⅞a6⅝c; extra and fancy 7a7½c, latter figure for 2 cars of fine wooled Chicago sheep. Swine: receipts 3,040, making 9,120 for three days, against 6,810 same time last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO, February 10.—Cattle: receipts 85, making the total for the week 6,273; no market to-day. Sheep and lambs: receipts 1,000; total for the week 20,800; market dull; Indiana sheep averaging 80@90 lbs at $5,20; Ohio sheep averaging 90 lbs at $4,37½; Michigan sheep averaging 90 lbs at $5,25. Hogs: receipts 2,290; total for the week 11,400; market dull and slow; all good Yorkers disposed of at $7,70@7,90; no good corn fed offering; stillers averaging 274 lbs at $7,80.

CHICAGO, February 10.—Cattle: receipts 1,700 head; market unsatisfactorily weak; sales range $2,75@5,62½; good steers $4@4.55; shipments 1,913. Hogs: receipts 13,000 head; market dull and dragging, with an advance of 5c; sales at $7,50a8,15; packing $7.65@7,90; bacon $7,60@7,70; shipping $7,80@8; shipments 2,290. Sheep: receipts 2,000 head; market dull.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—Hogs steady; Yorkers $7,10@7,35; packing $7,40@7,80. Cattle steady; fair to prime native steers $4,50@4,75; pony steers $3,50@4,25; fair to choice native cows $2,50@3,75.

CINCINNATI, February 10.—Hogs firm; common to good light $7,60@7,75; fair to good packing $7,70@7,80; choice heavy $7,90@8.

INDIANAPOLIS, February 10.—Hogs: receipts 2,750; market steady at $7,25@7,45.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Business dragged with commission houses, jobbers and importers alike. Cotton goods were steady and quiet. Prints moved slowly. Shirtings were quiet. Cambrics and percales are in fair request. Dress goods are in moderate demand. Woolens are dull. The *Bulletin* says two thousand pieces of Dolan's worsted coatings were sold at auction and brought very low prices.

Cotton.

NEW YORK, February 10.—Cotton steady at 12 29-32@13⅛c; futures closed quiet; February 13 29-32@13 15-16c; March 14 3-32c; April 13 11-32@13⅝c; May 13 9-16c; June 13 25-32@13 13-16c; July 13 31-32c; August 14 1-16@14 3-32c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R.—100 bbls sizing, F. W. Gerdis & Co; 7 bdls wheels, M. McWhinney & Co; 3 tres sausage, W. B. Hays & Son; 25 reels rope, Pgh. Gas Co; 1 keg rum, W. H. Brill & Co; 10 kegs p feet, J. H. Parker, 10 bbls oil, 4 tanks, Paine, A. & T; 4 bags feathers, W. Cooper & Co; 16 pails tobacco, Carter, Bros. & Co; 10 ½ bxs tobacco, Means, S. & Co; 9 bbls whisky, Weller Bros; 5 do, H Stern; 3 bbls eggs, J. H. Loh & Co; 6 tubs butter, H. Rea Jr; 6 do, Voigt, M. & Co; 1 pkg leather, W. B. Junker; 4 kegs lard, 2 tubs butter, Wilbert & W; 7 do Caskey, B. & Co; 3 do, J. H. Loh & Co; 24 s w skeines, J. McCutcheon; 1 pkg mdse, M. McWhinney; 2 iron safes, Hall's Safe & L. Co; 1 car hay, S. B. Floyd & Co; 1 do staves, Citizens Oil Ref Co; 2 box tubes, H. S. Murphy; 1 b hide, J. Callery; 3 bbls eggs, 3 do butter, J. Hainer; 65 pkgs p feet, W. B. Hays & Son; 18 bxs tobacco, R. & W. Jenkinson; 10 do, E. Poertsel; 1 car staves, C. A. Wormcastle; 1 do, F. Kober; 1 do e corn, D. G. Stewart; 14 hhds tobacco, Weyman & Bro; 10 doz buckets, H. Langkamp; 11 bxs t plate, Fahnestock & M; 11 pkgs tobacco, Pretzfield Bros, 16 hhds sugar, 33 bbls molasses, J. Wilson & Son; 5 hhds sugar, Shipton & W; 8 cases 1 tobacco, A. Schaub; 3 bxs b powder, J. A. Renshaw & Co; 1 car lumber, N. Stopy.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R.—10 bbls shoulders, F. Sellers & Co; 15 do tallow, 10 tres lard, Walker, D. & Co; 25 bbls hams, J. H. Parker; 5 do pork, W. B. Hays & Son; 10 ½ bbls pickles, W. Cooper & Co; 125 bags t seed, 1 car potatoes lot butter and eggs, Voigt, M. & Co; lot produce, E. Fox & Co; 10 bbls whisky, S. McCrickert & Co; 59 cases b powder, S. H. Milligan; 25 bxs soap, 20 cases tobacco, S. Ewart & Co; 200 bkts lard, J. L. Dunseath & Co; 10 tres do, 50 bbls do, 3 cars flour, T. C. Jenkins; 1 do, Houck McC & Co; 1 do, Elwood & McC; 5 cars meat, E. H. Myers & Co; 55 bbls paint, G. A. Kelly & Co; 1 car flour, Peabody, H. & Co; 2 do, Watt, L. & Co; 1 do, J. W. Roberts; 25 bxs soap, Knox & O; 5 cases tobacco, J. Zimmerman; 1 car hay, W. G. Miller; 50 sks b flour, Means, S. & Co; 13 bbls c oil, J. E. Schwartz & Co; 3 do, B. L. Fahnestock; 5 do, Harris & E; 15 bbls flour, J. Porterfield & Co; 3 do eggs, H. J. McCracken & Bro; 30 bxs cheese, Head, C. & Co; 1 car oats, H. Schnelbach; 1 do and rye, Scott & G; 200 kegs nails, Haworth & D; 1 car wheat, Whitmyer & Co.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.—20 cases grease, 5 bbls do, Paine, A. & T; 21 do ashes, E. Bostwick; 2 bxs moulding, 2 do s cases, F. Pollard; 26 bxs soap, T. C. Jenkins; 1 car lumber, Walker & Bros; 1 machine, A. C. Bakewell; 305 pcs iron, Lewis, O. & P; 2 bbls oil, Green Bros; 1 car f brick, Lockhart & F; 1 bx butter, 5 bxs eggs, O. Barnett; 1 lot produce, J. H. Loh & Co; 6 tubs butter, J. J. Pettit, 10 bxs butter, 3 tubs do, Head, C. & Co; 7 kegs butter, 8 bbls d berries J. J. Pettit; 2 bbls eggs, ½ do, J. Lacey; 1 bx g stones, O'Hara, G. & Co; 15 bbls c ware, W. G. Caspron; 1 lot h h goods, M. Rutter; 1 do, E. D. Winkle; 26 e boxes, Spencer & McK; lot mdse, Burgerman & Bros; 5 bbls eggs, Caskey, R. & Co; 2 do, 2 tubs butter, A. Auseln; 1 bbl eggs, 3 tubs butter, J. H. Loh & Co.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—2 cars f seed, M. B. Suydam; 1 car shingles, S. Jackson & Son; 3 cars m feed, Hack & S; 20 sks flour, Ward & A; 1 car oats, Myler Bro; 42 bdls hides, Wettach & Son; 4 bbls eggs, 1 box butter, L. Cronse; 55 sks corn, T. Carson; 40 do, Price Bro; 2 bags do, 1 do c meal, 1 do b flour, T. Wilson; 5 sks rags, lot s iron, J. B. Jones; 60 sacks flour, 5 bbls do, Crawford & S; 1 car staves, Haller, B & Co; 1 do, J. M. Hemphill; 1 do barley, Lion Brewery; 60 bdls e stuff, Freeborn & Son.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.—37 cars coal, Armstrong, D & Co; 21 do coal, Sable Coal Co; 2 do stone, Lucy Furnace; 6 do, Shoenberger & Co; 51 do, N. Y. C C. G. Co; 1 do lumber, G. W. Glass; 1 do coal, Crescent Steel Co; 1 do oil, Aladdin Oil Co; 1 do hay, O. H. Allerton; 1 do, J G'aham; 8 do coal, A. V. R. R. Co; 1 do acid, Pgh. Acid Wks; 1 do tar, C. T. Place; 1 do clay, Harbison & W; 2 do lumber, J. McKay; 1 do, D. F. Fisher & Co; 1 do, A. L. Shaffer; 1 do, Ford & M.

RECEIPTS AT PITTSBURGH GRAIN ELEVATOR—2 cars wheat, Marshall, K. & Co; 2 do corn, M. F. Herron & Co; 3 cars oats, S. B. Floyd & Co; 1 do, L. G. Graff & Co; 1 do barley, Spencer, McK & Co.

Receipts of Blooms, Ore, Pig Metal and Scrap Iron.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Isabella Fur, o	4	Zug & Co m	8
Shoenberger & Co o	11	Soho Furnace o	15
Phillips, N. & Co m	2	W. Clark o	1
Hussey, W. & Co o	2	Lewis O. & P o	1
Total			38

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO R. R.

Byers McC & Co m	19	Chess, S. & Co m	8
Nimick & Co m	6	Carnegie & Co m	2
Isabella Fur o	5	Lindsay & McC m	4
E. Thompson S. Wks m	6	W. Clark & Co m	1
Jones & L m	1	Shoenberger & Co o	4
C. A. Carpenter l	1		
Total			51

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

Nimick & Co m			13

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Byers McC & Co m	2	Lewis O & P m	1

SCRAP IRON, &c.

W. J. HAMMOND,

DEALER IN

WROUGHT AND CAST IRON,

Wrought Turnings, Cast Turnings, Old Railroad Locomotive Tire, Old Car and Driving Wheels, Old Boilers,

Brass, Copper, Lead and Zinc,

W. J. Hammond,

Cor. Eleventh and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN FITZSIMMONS,

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio Justice of the Peace and Police Magistrate,

Office—No. 95 CARSON STREET, PITTSBURGH, (S. S.)

SAMUEL M'MASTERS,

Alderman,

EX-OFFICIO JUSTICE OF THE PEACE AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,

OFFICE, NO. 100 GRANT STREET, OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

PLOW WORKS.

ALEX. SPEER & SONS,

SUCCESSORS TO HALL & SPEER,

Globe Plow Works,

DUQUESNE WAY,

Below Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh.

Plows, Cultivators, Road Scoops, Shovel Moulds, Road and Grading Plows.

OFFICIAL—ALLEGHENY.

OFFICE OF THE CITY ENGINEER, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 5, 1876.

NOTICE.—THE ASSESSMENT FOR THE Grading, Paving and Curbing of Return street from Orphan Asylum to Water Basin line, is now ready for examination and can be seen at this office until WEDNESDAY, Feb. 16, 1876, when it will be placed in the hands of the City Comptroller to serve notices for the payment of the same.

a78 CHAS. DAVIS, City Engineer.

JAMES LITTELL,

Senior Member of the Firm of

LITTELL & MECHLING,

WHOLESALE LIQUOR DEALER

NO. 237 LIBERTY AND 244 PENN STREETS.

DUFF & CAMPBELL,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Window Glass

And dealers in French and Enameled Glass. As we keep in our warehouse a first-class Cutter, we are prepared to fill all orders from a single light upwards, on short notice. We select the best Sheet Glass to fill orders at our warehouse, 110 WATER STREET, between Wood and Smithfield.

W. H. SCROGGINS,

Fashionable Hair Dressing, AND Shaving Saloon, Bath Rooms Attached,

48 North Diamond, Allegheny.

LARRABEE'S CRACKERS—MACCAROONS, Coconnut Drops, Ratifias, Shrewsbury, Albert, Fruit Biscuit, Wafer Soda, Cream, Milk and Oat Meal Crackers, received fresh and for sale at the Family Grocery Store of JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and 9th streets

POTATOES — 200 BUSHELS CHOICE EARLY ROSE in store and for sale by J. R. CANFIELD, 116 Water Street.

RIVER NEWS.

State of the Rivers, Movements of Steamboats, &c.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATION, SIGNAL SERVICE, U. S. ARMY.—DAILY REPORT OF THE STAGE OF WATER, WITH CHANGES IN THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT 3 P. M.

PITTSBURGH, February 10, 1876.

Stations.	Above low water ft. in.	Change — or † ft. in.	Dir'n of Wind.	State of Weather.
Cairo, Ill.	48	—7	S	Fair.
Cincinnati, Ohio	33 8	†6	SW	Cloudy.
Davenport, Iowa	5 2	—1 3	SW	Cloudy.
Dubuque, Iowa	3 6	—2	SE	Clear.
Keokuk, Iowa	5 2	†5	SW	Clearing
Leavenworth, Ks.	5 1	—9	SW	Fair.
Louisville, Ky	10	—2	S	Fair.
Memphis, Tenn.	33 11	—2	S	Cloudy.
Nashville, Tenn.	16 2	—10	S	Cloudy.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	12 10	†2 10	SE	Cloudy.
Shreveport, La	26	—2	S	Cloudy.
St. Louis, Mo.	8	†1 8	SW	Cloudy.
Vicksburg, Miss.	41 2	†1	SW	Fair.

JOHN KABERNAGLE, Sergeant, Signal Service, U. S. A.

THE stage of water last evening was 12 feet 10 inches and rising. Cloudy and mild with indications favorable for more rain.

THE Market Boy, from Wheeling, arrrived and departed.

THE Wild Duck will load for St. Louis after the Ironsides.

THE Carrie V. Kountz and Henry C. Yaeger arrived at St. Louis on Tuesday.

THE U. S. beacon light steamer Lily was to have left Cincinnati for this port on Wednesday.

THE John L. Rhoads left St. Louis for Pittsburgh on Wednesday, and the Arlington, coming up, left Memphis the same day.

The mammoth towboat Joseph B. Williams, it was said, would take her departure for Louisville last evening. Wm. Lucas and Thomas Patterson are her pilots.

THE Ironsides, Capt. McDonald, will positively take her departure from St. Louis to-morrow, and shippers should make a note of this and be governed accordingly.

CAPT. A. C. GODDIN has petitioned the U. S. Court in New Orleans, claiming $11,910 10 from the city of New Orleans for wharfage paid under protest by his steamer Wild Wagoner.

CAPT. C. H. ARTHUR, late clerk of the Shannon, is the agent for McMillan's steam capstan at New Orleans, and calls on all steamers using the same to walk up to the captain's office and settle.

THE Exchange arrived from Cincinnati yesterday and the Granite State from Portsmouth was momentarily expected last evening. The towboat Charley Brown, Capt. Ben Hall, arrived yesterday.

THE E. H. Durfee upon her return from St. Louis, will load from the Upper Missouri and Yellowstone. The Lioness No. 2 with a tow of coal will get out to-day for to-morrow and probably the Joseph A. Stone.

CAPT. EADS has received a dispatch from Col. Andrews, contractor for jetties, at the mouth of the Mississippi, announcing 13 feet of water through the crest of the bar at South Pass, being an increase of 3 feet in the past 8 days—7 feet additional of water will entitle Capt. Eads to the first payment by the terms of his grant from Congress.

A ST. LOUIS dispatch, under date of Tuesday, says: Two foot more of a rise will float the Belle of Shreveport off Horse-tail, when she will proceed south with her trip. Neither the boat nor cargo, except 300 sks of corn—thrown under the stern—are injured. Her main fore and aft hog chains still hold. The agent of the St. Louis Board of Underwriters has examined the boat and pronounced her all right, and she will not even have to go on the docks. Captain G. W. Neare expected to leave for Cincinnati to-night.

(For Additional River News see Fourth Page.)

RIVER PACKETS.

GRAY'S IRON LINE.

For Louisville, Evansville, Cairo and St. Louis.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12.

THE STEAMER

Ironsides and Barges.

McDONALD ..... Captain

Through bills given to Nashville, Memphis, Vicksburg and New Orleans.

Will leave as above.

For freight apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, FAIRMAN & HENDERSON, R. C. GRAY, Agts. 94 Wood street.

Ho! For Carroll and Ft. Benton,

And all points in Montana, offering unsurpassed accommodations for parties going to the Black Hills and all points on Missouri River.

THE NEW, LARGE AND POWERFUL PASSENGER STEAMER,

E. H. DURFEE.

D. W. MARATTA ..... Master
JOE TODD ..... Clerk

Leaves for all points on Missouri River, MARCH, 20th, 1876.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. EVANS & CO., or A. McCARTY, 90 Water street, Pittsburgh.

For Marietta, Parkersburg, Gallipolis, Ironton and Cincinnati.

LEAVES HERE EVERY MONDAY—4 P. M.
Leaves Ironton every Thursday—10 A. M.

THE FINE PASSENGER STEAMER

SALT VALLEY.

T. SANFORD ..... Captain
W. A. & L. L. MADDY ..... Clerks

Will leave as announced above.

For freight or passage apply on board, or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, or S. R. & W. J. PATTERSON, Wharfboat, foot of Wood street.

STEAMSHIPS.

PASSAGE

TO AND FROM EUROPE

TICKETS to and from any European port for all the principal lines of steamers.
PASSPORTS procured on shortest notice.
DRAFTS AND LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal cities of Europe and America.
COLLECTIONS of inheritances, legacies, &c., attended to directly and promptly.
PARCELS, &c., forwarded promptly to any part of Europe.
GOLD, Silver, Foreign Coins, Stock, &c., dealt in.
European Shipping News, Telegraph Office and Financial Indicator. Please apply to

MAX SCHAMBERG,

Banker, Broker, Gen. Agent, &c.

163 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c.

IN STORE AND FOR SALE.

500 Barrels Minnesota Flour.
150 Barrels Rye Flour.
150 Barrels Bermuda Red Onions.
200 Barrels Sweet Michigan Cider.
3 Cars Rye.
100 Bales Choice Wisconsin Hops.

For sale by ROBT. F. WEDDELL, 347 Liberty street.

New Orleans Sugar & Molasses

"WHITE STAR" FLOUR

FULL LINE GROCERIES.

Watt, Lang & Co.,

172 and 174 WOOD STREET.

The Only Grain Warehouse in Pittsburgh with Steam Elevator and Track Connections.

LAING & M'KALLIP

DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Feed, Bailed Hay and Straw, All Standard Brands of Hydraulic Cements, White Lime, Calcined and Land Plaster, Anthracite & Cannel Coal.

Offices—134 Fifth avenue and 347 Liberty street. Warehouse and Yard—31st street and A. V. R. R., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ARCHIBALD WALLACE,

WHOLESALE

GROCER & PRODUCE DEALER

No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

PETER KEIL. ..... JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,

And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c. 249 LIBERTY STREET, Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

H. M. CALDWELL & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

And Dealers in HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Orders for Shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,

And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR, No. 15 MARKET STREET, Corner of First avenue.

AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,

185 LIBERTY STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

Choice Apples, Cranberries, Jersey Sweet Potatoes, and Produce generally received daily. Consignments solicited and prompt returns guaranteed.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

HARDWARE

SIGN OF THE ANVIL,

No. 50 Wood Street,

Have occupied their NEW BUILDING and furnished it with a NEW AND COMPLETE STOCK, to which they invite the attention of buyers.

JOHN GILLESPIE,

Chimney Sweep.

GRATES, FURNACES AND STOVES

SET AND PUT IN ORDER.

All Orders promptly attended to.
Residence No. 14 STRAWBERRY ALLEY.

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK.

Iron Bank Block,

Corner Sixth avenue and Wood street, PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL $200,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DEPOSIT AND DISCOUNT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, John M. Murtland,
James Mosgrove, Archibald Wallace,
James W. Arrott, James D. Kelly,
Charles B. Leech, Wm. Floyd,
John Floyd.

Collections made to all points in the United States and Canadas. Prompt attention paid to correspondents. fa10:h41

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK,

OF ALLEGHENY,

No. 171 Federal Street.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

DISCOUNT EVERY DAY.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

GEO. R. RIDDLE, President.
J. W. HALL, Vice President.

Simon Drum, D. Macferron,
Geo. D. Riddle, R. H. Knox,
R. W. Cartwright,
JAS. H. RIDDLE, Cashier.

Allegheny National Bank,

OF PITTSBURGH.

No. 33 Fifth Avenue.

CAPITAL STOCK, $500,000.

J. W. COOK, President.
R. W. MACKEY, Vice President.
W. McCANDLESS, Cashier.

N. Holmes & Sons,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities Bought and Sold on Commission.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

United States Securities.

FOUNDERS & MACHINISTS.

FRIEDMANN'S INJECTORS

FOR

STEAM BOILERS!

TAKES THE

PREMIUM.

They Start Promptly. Do not lower the boiler pressure when feeding. Feed warm water at high and low pressure. Deliver more water with less steam than any other. Have no movable parts to get out of order.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR TO

Bailey, Farrell & Co.

NO. 167 SMITHFIELD ST.

Industrial Machine Works.

Hugh M. Bole, Proprietor,

Manufacturer of Stationary Steam Engines used in Saw, Grist and Planing Mills; Engines for Coal Mines and Inclined Planes, either single or double. We also make a specialty of manufacturing Machinery for Crushing and Washing Coal, Coke Oven-Pushing Machine, Elevators, Screens, &c. All work warranted first-class.

Shop—Corner of Point Alley and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Robinson, Rea & Co.,

FOUNDERS and MACHINISTS,

12 SMITHFIELD ST.,

PITTSBURGH.

BERLIN FOUNDRY.

ESTABLISHED 1808.

WM. G. PRICE & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

LIGHT MACHINERY CASTINGS, SUGAR KETTLES,

Plumbers' Castings, Sash Weights, Window Lintels and Sills.

OFFICE AND WAREROOMS,

No. 29 Wood Street.

PITTSBURGH FOUNDRY.

A. GARRISON & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilled AND Sand Rolls

Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.

ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS,

ROTARY SQUEEZERS,

Raskins Patent Double Spiral Pinions,

AND

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Oil Stills and Oil Tanks
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Wrought Iron Turn Tables, Roofs, &c.

OFFICES—Cor. Forty-first and Harrison streets, Pittsburgh; No. 218 South 4th street, Philadelphia.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after SUNDAY, November 21, 1875, trains will leave Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

CITY TIME.

MAIN LINE EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXPRESS daily, except monday, 3:01 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:50 a. m., Philadelphia 4:20 p. m.; New York 7:35 p. m.

DAY EXPRESS daily, at 7:26 a. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:55 p.m., Philadelphia 6:20 p.m., New York 9:15 p. m., Baltimore 6:35 p. m., Washington 8:07 p. m.

MAIL TRAIN daily, except Sunday, 7:41 a.m., arriving at Harrisburg 8:15 p. m.

ATLANTIC EXPRESS daily, at 12:51 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 11:05 p. m., Philadelphia 3:10 a. m., New York 6:50 a. m.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS daily except Sunday, 4:31 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 2:40 a. m., Philadelphia 7:00 a. m., New York 10:10 a. m.

FAST LINE daily, at 7:41 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg 3:45 a. m., Philadelphia 7:35 a. m., New York 10:35 a. m., Baltimore 7:35 a. m., Washington 9:02 a. m.

JOHNSTOWN ACCOMMODATION 3:31 p. m.

WALL'S ACCOMMODATION 6:41, 10:21, 11:46 a. m., 3:41, 5:41, 6:11 and 11:31 p. m. Sunday 12:46 p. m.

BRINTON ACCOMMODATION 6:06 a.m., 5:06 and 9:36 p. m. Sunday 9:36 p. m.

WILKINSBURG ACCOM. 9:31 a. m., 1:41, 4:51, 7:11 and 8:11 p. m.

LIBERTY ACCOMMODATION 3:11 and 10:11 p. m.

MAIN LINE WESTWARD.

Trains arrive at Union Depot (city time) as follows:

Mail Train daily, except Monday ..... 1:21 a. m.
Fast Line daily except Monday ..... 1:41 a. m.
Pittsburgh Express daily except Monday ..... 7:35 a. m.
Cincinnati Express daily ..... 6:11 a. m.
Pacific Express daily ..... 1:41 p. m.
Limited Mail daily ..... 5:41 p. m.
Way Passenger daily ..... 8:41 p. m.
Johnstown Accommodation ..... 10:41 a. m.

Wall's Accommodation 6:36, 9:01 a. m.; 1:21, 3:41, 5:56 and 7:51 p. m. Sunday 10:01 a. m.

Brinton Accommodation 7:41 and 8:16 a. m., 7:06 and 11:11 p. m. Sunday 7:06 p. m.

Wilkinsburg Accommodation 11:46 a. m., 3:06, 7:31, 9:31 and 10:01 p. m.

Liberty Accommodation 7:11 a. m. and 4:06 p. m.

SOUTH-WEST PENN. RAILWAY.

No change of cars.

Youghiogheny Express, except Sunday, 8:26 a. m. Connellsville Express daily, except Sunday, 6:01 p. m.

Trains arrive from Connellsville at 9:41 a. m. and 6:46 p. m.

WEST PENNSYLVANIA DIVISION.

From Federal Street Depot, Allegheny City, city time.

MAIL TRAIN connecting for Butler ..... 6:36 a.m.
EXPRESS connecting for Butler ..... 3:26 p.m.
FREEPORT ACCOM. ..... 9:16 a. m. and 4:56 p.m.
SPRINGDALE ACCOM. ..... 11:26 a. m., 6:16, 8:41 and 11:31 p. m. On Sunday, 12:51 and 9:11 p. m.
TARENTUM ACCOMMODATION ..... 11:31 p.m.
MARKET TRAIN FOR BUTLER ..... 3:31 p.m.

Trains arrive at Federal street Depot, city time.

Express connecting from Butler ..... 10:11 a.m.
Mail Train connecting from Butler ..... 5:51 p.m.
Freeport Accommodation, 8:11 a. m. and 1:36 p. m.
Springdale Accom. 6:51 a. m., 3 1, 7:16 and 11:11 p. m. On Sunday at 9:51 a. m. and 6:41 p. m.
Market Train from Butler 9:11a.

The Excelsior Baggage Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences. Time cards and full information can be obtained at the Ticket Offices, No. 78 Fifth avenue, and the Union Depot.

D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.
FRANK THOMSON, General Manager.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILWAY. (Panhandle Route.)

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 21, 1875, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.

6 Fast Line	2:07am
10 Pacific Express	8:42am
4 Columbus Mail	7:12am
36 Washington Accommodation	9:17am
34 McDonald's Accommodation	11:02am
32 Dennison Accommodation	2:57pm
38 Washington Accommodation	4:42pm
2 Limited Mail	6:02pm
40 McDonald's Accommodation	6:12pm
12 McDonald's Accommodation	10:47pm
42 Sunday Church Train	12:47pm

ARRIVE.

33 McDonald's Accommodation	6:47am
7 Cincinnati Express	6:57am
35 Washington Accommodation	8:37am
31 Dennison Accommodation	9:57am
37 McDonald's Accommodation	2:02pm
39 Washington Accommodation	4:12pm
3 Columbus Mail	5:42pm
1 Fast Line	7:12pm
5 Southern Express	3:32am
41 Sunday Church Train	10:02am

Pacific Express, Limited Mail, and McDonald's Accom. No. 12 leave daily.
Cincinnati Express and Fast Line arrive daily.
Fast Line leaves daily. Sundays excepted.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.
Sleeping Cars without change to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

D. W. CALDWELL, General Manager.
W. L. O'BRIEN, Gen. Passenger and Ticket Agent.
S. M. FELTON, Jr., Gen. Supt.

PITTSBURGH, VIRGINIA & CHARLESTON RAILWAY.

On and after MONDAY, NOV. 22d, 1875, and until further notice, Trains will leave and arrive at the New Depots, Fourth avenue and Try street, Pittsburgh, as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00am	Homestead Ac.	6:40am
Monongahela Ac	11:12am	Through Mail	8:40am
Express	3:50pm	Express	10:50am
Homestead Ac.	5:53pm	Pittsburgh Ac.	6:50pm

CHURCH TRAIN leaves Monongahela City every Sunday at 8:00 a. m., Returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:45 p.m.

Extra train leaves Ormsby on Saturday at 1:15 P. M., running to Hays. Returning, leaves Hays at 2:00 p. m., arriving at South Pittsburgh at 2:35 p. m.

Through connections to and from Brownsville daily (except Sunday,) as follows: leave Brownsville at 5:00 a. m. and 12 m., connecting to reach Pittsburgh at 10:50 a. m. and 5:50 p. m. Returning, trains leave Pittsburgh at 11:12 a. m. and 3:50 p. m., connecting with Packets, reaching Brownsville at 5:30 and 9:30 p. m.

Leave orders for Baggage at General Office, on Fourth avenue.

WM. J. ROSE, Gen. Frt. and Pass. Agt.
JOHN M. BYERS, Ch. Eng. and Supt.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD. PITTSBURGH DIVISION.

Change of Time—Winter arrangement.

On and after SUNDAY, Dec. 26, 1875, trains on this road will depart from and arrive at Depot, corner of Grant and Water Sts., as follows, Pittsburgh time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Uniontown Ac.	6:50am	McKeesport Ac.	6:45am
Through Mail	9:45am	McKeesport Ac.	7:45am
McKeesport Ac.	11:15am	W. Newton Ac.	8:30am
McKeesport Ac.	3:15pm	Through Express	7:10am
Uniontown Ac.	3:45pm	Uniontown Ac.	10:00am
McKeesport Ac.	4:15pm	McKeesport Ac.	2:00pm
W. Newton Ac.	5:10pm	McKeesport Ac.	4:05pm
McKeesport Ac.	6:20pm	Uniontown Ac.	5:35pm
Through Ex.	8:00pm	McKeesport Ac.	7:35pm
McKeesport Ac.	11:15pm	Through Mail	9:00pm
Church Train	12:45pm	Church Train	10:05am

Mail trains daily. Through Express East, daily, except Sunday. Through Express West, daily, except Monday. Accommodation trains daily, except Sunday. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars.

Save 75 miles travel. Washington City, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, and all points East and South.

R. B. SOWERS, Ticket Agent, 55 Fifth avenue.
E. K. HYNDMAN, General Superintendent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY, CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after Dec. 19, 1875, Trains will leave and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	2:13am	Atlantic Ex.	2:42am
Erie & Ash. Ex.	7:12am	Wheeling Ex.	10:47am
Cl. & Wh'g Mail	8:27am	Chicago Ex.	12:27pm
Chicago Ex.	8:42am	Erie & Ash. Ex.	2:42pm
Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	1:52pm	Chicago Mail	3:42pm
Pacific Ex.	3:12pm	Cleveland Ex.	3:52pm
Wheeling Ex.	4:17pm	Ch. & St. L. Ex.	7:07pm
Erie & War Ex.	4:37pm	Cl. & Wh'g Ex.	7:22pm
Thro. Ml., limit.	6:02pm	Erie & Ash. Ex.	11:27pm
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac.	8:57am	Leetsdale Ac.	6:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	10:27am	Leetsdale Ac.	7:27am
Leetsdale Ac.	12:07pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	8:12am
Sharps. & As. Ac.	1:12pm	Enon Accom.	8:47am
Enon Accom.	3:42pm	Sharps. & War. Ac.	9:52am
Leetsdale Ac.	5:12pm	Leetsdale A.	12:52pm
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:22pm	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:12pm
Leetsdale Ac.	8:27pm	Leetsdale Ac.	4:27pm
Leetsdale Ac.	10:57pm	Leetsdale Ac.	7:37pm
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	12:42pm	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:52am

Through Mail, limited, leaves daily. Pacific Express leaves daily. Chicago Express arrives daily. Atlantic Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted. All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

F. R. MEYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.
J. D LAYNG, General Manager.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD—On and after MONDAY, December 6th, 1875, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Arnolds Park Accom	6:55am	Night Express	6:05am
Buffalo Ex.	8:25am	Parnassus Ac.	6:45am
1st S. Works Ac	10:10am	1st S. Works Ac	8:10am
Kittanning Ac.	11:40am	Arnolds Parker Accom	9:35am
Titusville Ex.	1:00pm	Emlenton & Reynoldsville Ac.	11:15am
Emlenton Ac.	3:20pm	2d S. Works Ac	1:55pm
Hulton Ac.	5:00pm	Titusville Ex.	2:45pm
2d S. Works Ac.	6:10pm	Kittanning Ac.	6:00pm
Night Ex.	8:10pm	Hulton Ac.	7:20pm
Parnassus Ac.	11:00pm	Buffalo Ex.	8:55pm

All Trains Daily, except Sunday.

Church Trains leave Soda Works at 8:35 a. m., arriving at Pittsburgh at 10:10 a. m.; returning, leaves Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arriving at Soda Works at 2:23 p. m. Stop at all stations.

Special Sunday train, between Pittsburgh and Foxburg, connecting at Parker with Parker and Karns City Railroad for Karns City and Petrolia. Leaves Pittsburgh at 7:15 A. M. (city time), arriving at Foxburg, at 11:10 A. M.; returning, leaves Foxburg at 2:55 P. M., arriving at Pittsburgh 7:05 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars on Night Express between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Buffalo Express north connects at Red Bank with train on Lower Grade Division for Brookville and Driftwood, making connections at Driftwood with trains on the P. & E. R. R. eastward to Williamsport, west to Emporium, Oleans and points on B. N. Y. & P. R. R.

Buffalo Express and Emlenton Accommodation, north and south, connect at Red Bank with trains on Low Grade Division for Sligo, Brookville and Reynoldsville.

Buffalo Express, north and south, make close connection at Brocton to and from Buffalo.

Orders can be left with Excelsior Baggage Company, 78 Fifth avenue, for baggage to be checked from hotels or residences to destination.

Ticket office, No. 78 Fifth avenue and Union Depot.

J. MORTON HALL, Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent.
DAVID McCARGO, Gen Superintendent.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

KEYSTONE DISPENSARY, No. 302 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa., a special institution, having a Union-wide reputation for the reliable and successful treatment of Private and Urinary diseases, Spermatorrhoea, Seminal Weakness, Impotence, etc. Everybody should read TRUE MARRIAGE GUIDE, 144 pages; illustrated; cloth and gilt binding; about wonders of reproductive system, marriage, proper age and condition, marriage impediments, causes and consequences. Price 50 cents. Address as above, or call DR. WHITTIER. d&S

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ARTHUR KIRK,
No. 19 Seventh (late Irwin) street, Pittsburgh.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

(Continued from First Page.)

gentleman suppose that the bonds owned by banks, and on deposit in the Treasury, will be exchanged for legal tenders of a new and inflated issue? Those bonds are payable, principal and interest, in gold; and, with the present amount of legal-tender notes, they are worth in the market $1.16 to $1.25. What will they be worth in paper money when you double the amount of legal-tenders and postpone the day of specie resumption far beyond the vision of prophet or seer? And this enormous issue of legal-tenders to take the place of bank notes is only the begining of the policy to be inaugurated. The "wants of trade" would speedily demand another issue, for the essential nature of an irredeemable currency is that it has no limit till a reaction is born of crushing disaster. A lesson might be learned (by those willing to be taught by fact and experience) from the course of events during the war. When we had one hundred and fifty millions of legal-tender in circulation, it stood for a long while nearly at par with gold. As the issue increased in amount the depreciation was very rapid, and at the time we fixed the four hundred million limit, that whole vast sum had less purchasing power in exchange for lands, or houses, or merchandise, than the hundred and fifty millions had two years before. In the spring of 1862, $150,000,000 of legal tender would buy in the market $147,000,000 in gold coin. In June, 1864, $400,000,000 of legal-tender would buy only $140,000,000 in gold coin.

And if we had not fixed the four-hundred-million limit, but had gone on issuing additional amounts according to the "wants of trade," as now argued and urged by the modern Democratic financiers, the result would have been that at each successive inflation the purchasing power of the aggregate mass would have been made less, and the value of the whole would have gone down, down, till it reached that point of utter worthlessness which so many like experiments have reached before; and the legal-tender, with all its vast capacity for good in a great national crisis, would have taken its place in history alongside of the French assignat and the Continental currency. The four-hundred-million limit happily saved us that direful experience, and at once caused the legal-tender to appreciate; but, unwilling to learn by this striking fact, the inflationists insist upon a scheme of expansion which would speedily raise the price of bonds to unprecedented figures, and by the time they should succeed in purchasing those that now stand as security for National bank circulation they would have increased the National debt by countless millions, and instead of making a saving for the Treasury they would end by depriving it of the eight millions of tax annually paid by the banks, and the people would have lost the additional eight millions of local tax derived from the same source.

I have not spoken of the confusion, the distress, the ruin that would result from forcing twenty-one hundred banks suddenly to wind up their affairs with nearly a thousand millions of dollars due them, which in some form must needs be liquidated and paid. The commercial fabric of the country rests upon the bank credits, and nothing short of financial lunacy could demand their rude disturbance. Whoever would strike down the banks, under the delusion that they can be driven to surrender their bonds for inflated legal-tenders, knows little of the laws of finance and still less of the laws of human action.

Among the anomalies presented in the currency discussion, Mr. Chairman, is that the West and the South should have so large an element clamorous for inflation. Of all sections interested in the specie standard the West and the South stand first. The great staples produced in those vast and fertile regions, wheat, corn, flour, beef, pork, hides, tobacco, hemp, cotton, rice, and sugar, are inevitably and peremptorily subjected to the gold standard when sold. The price of cotton sent to Lowell is just as much determined by the gold standard as that which is exported to Manchester, and the breadstuffs sold in New York are daily equated with the prices of the Liverpool corn exchange. And so of all the other commodities. And yet we hear representatives of the great interests that are thus compelled to sell at gold prices, resolute and determined in their demands that they shall be allowed to purchase all their supplies on the paper basis. When it is remembered that the whole of the annual crop in this country, reckoning all products, reaches the enormous amount of three thousand millions on the gold basis, and that the surplus not consumed by the producers is many hundreds of millions of dollars, and that the value of the whole is estimated by the gold standard, the farmers of the country may find profitable food for reflection in calculating what the agricultural interest loses every year by an irredeemable paper currency.

One great and leading interest of my own and other States has suffered, still suffers, and will continue to suffer so long as the currency is of irredeemable paper. I mean the ship-building and navigation interest—one that does more for the country and asks less from it than any other except the agricultural; an interest that represents our distinctive nationality in all climes upon all seas; an interest more essentially and intensely American than any other that falls under the legislative power of the Government, and which asks only to-day to be left where the founders of the Republic placed it a hundred years ago. Give us the same basis of currency that our great competitors of the British Empire enjoy, and we will, within the lifetime of those now living, float a larger tonnage under the American flag than was ever enrolled by one nationality since the science of navigation has been known among men. Aye, more, sir; give us the specie basis, and the merchant marine of America, sailing into all zones and gathering gain from all continents, will bring back to our shores its golden profits and supply to us that coin which will steady our system and offset the drains that weaken us in other directions. But ships built on the paper basis cannot compete with the lower-priced ones of the gold basis, and whoever advocates a perpetuity of paper money in this country confesses his readiness and willingness to sacrifice the navigation and commercial interest for all time.

It is often made the subject of reproach by the opponents of the Republican party that ten years have elapsed since the war closed, and nothing effective has been done toward the resumption of specie payment. Even if this were true the Democrats are not justified in making the charge, for their party organization has been the principal obstacle and stumbling-block in the way of resumption. But, in fact, a great deal has been done toward specie payment by preventing inflation and keeping the Government thus far within the four-hundred million limit. To do this it has been necessary to wage a very sharp war with the Democrats, and against their demands that the national debt be paid in legal-tender notes, the Republicans have had their hands full thus far to maintain the demands and dues of common honesty.

As matter of fact, however, I am quiet willing to admit that during these ten years no positive and vigorous steps have been taken toward specie payment. So long as the business of the country was progressing reasonably well, it was not practicable or possible to set to work deliberately, without the pressure of necessity, to force specie resumption. Every man of affairs knows instinctively, without argument, that this was so, and he knows why it was so. Though not having the same moral issue involved, we were situated very much as Mr. Pitt found himself when asked why he did bring in a bill for the suppression of the slave-trade. He said, "The Bristol merchants are too strong for the ministry, because so many interests in the kingdom are connected with them."

But now the case is changed. Over-trading, the wild spirit of speculation, the undue expansion of credits, enormous investments in premature enterprises, have worked out their legitimate and inevitable results, and with a full volume of paper money the crash came; prices have fallen, settling day has arrived, painful liquidation proceeds, and the whole commercial and financial fabric is settling down on a solid foundation. Experience convinces where precept falls only on deaf ears, and to-day we have men by the thousand longing and asking for a return to specie, who, three years ago, would have violently opposed it. To attempt now to build up business by further inflation of the currency involves a theory so wild and destructive that it requires a man of great nerve or of great ignorance to propose it. Indeed the shock to confidence by the panic of 1873 was so great that many commodities, and especially many fabrics, are below their normal price, and a firm, clear, decisive step in the direction of a sound, redeemable currency, imparting stability to our financial system and confidence to the people, would, in the judgment of our best merchants and manufacturers, be followed by a rise in prices by a quick and widespread demand for labor, and by a generous and general revival in trade and business throughout the country. And beyond that we should enter upon an export trade in our fabric such as we have not dreamed of in the past. The time is ripe for it, outward circumstances are all propitious, and it only remains for Congress to give the country a steady currency, and the bounding energy and enterprise of our people will do the rest.

There is not a cotton plantation in the South, not a grain or grazing farm in the West, not a coal pit or iron furnace in Pennsylvania or Ohio, not a manufactory in New England, not a ship yard on the Atlantic coast, not a lumber camp from the Penobscot to the Columbia, not a mile of railway between the two oceans, that would not feel the quickening, gainful influence of a final and general acquiescence in measures looking to specie payment. The Republicans meditate no harsh, or hasty, or destructive policy on this question—but one that shall be firm, considerate, and conclusive. The Democracy, by refusing to co-operate in the good work, can keep the matter in agitation and prolong the era of dullness and inactivity in the country. Having stubbornly refused to vote for legal-tenders when the salvation of the Union demanded them, that party can now fittingly complete its financial record by resisting all honest efforts to restore the specie standard to the people.

We are told, however, Mr. Chairman, in tones of most solemn warning, that this country is not able to maintain its paper money at par with coin. Sir, I reject the suggestion with scorn, and it seems to me if I could be persuaded of its truth I should be ashamed to rise in the American Congress and proclaim it. Here is California, one of our youngest States, (thirty members of the Union being senior to her), with a vast territory and a sparse population, able to maintain coin payment, and maintaining it through a financial storm of terrific force, and by reason of it regaining a position of solvency and safety with a rapidity and a certainty to which the paper basis affords no parallel but only a contrast. Here to the north of us lies the Dominion of Canada, stretching from Newfoundland to the borders of Alaska, with an inhospitable climate, a soil in great part inferior to ours, commerce checked and suspended half the year by frozen rivers, manufactures scant, crude, and undeveloped, with a population, throughout the whol territory not so large as that of New York, and with wealth greatly inferior to that of the Empire State; with a debt as large, in proportion to people and product, and property, as our own; and yet Canada finds no difficulty in maintaining specie payment. And at Toronto, Montreal, and Halifax the American tourist is mocked and made ashamed by the sight of coin dollars and gold eagles from our own mint, circulating freely as currency among a people whose wealth and resources are but an inconsiderable fraction of our own magnificent inheritance and possessions.

When the National Government was organized in 1789 the most liberal estimate of the property of the entire thirteen States placed it at six hundred millions of dollars—less than the wealth of Boston or Chicago to-day. The population was four millions, showing a property of one hundred and fifty dollars to each inhabitant. By the census of 1870 our population had increased to thirty-eight millions and our wealth to thirty thousand millions, showing eight hundred dollars *per capita* for the whole people. Our population had increased in the eighty intervening years not quite tenfold, but our wealth had increased fifty-fold. The patriots of 1790, with their slender resources, did not hesitate to assume a national debt of ninety millions of dollars, being more than one-seventh of their entire possessions; and it never occurred to them that an abandonment of the specie basis would make their burden lighter. They knew from their terrible experience with continental currency that all their evils would be painfully increased by a resort to paper money. And in their poverty, with no accumulated capital, with manufactures in feeblest infancy, with commerce undeveloped, with low prices for their agricultural products, they maintained the gold and silver standard, they paid their great debt, they grew rich in property which we inherited, but far richer in that bright, unsullied honor which they also bequeathed to us.

To-day, the total debts of the American people, national, State and municipal, are not so large in proportion to already acquired property as was the national debt alone in 1790. And when we take into the account the relative productive power of the two periods, our present burdens are absolutely inconsiderable. When we reflect what the railway, the telegraph, the cotton-gin, and our endless mechanical inventions and agencies have done for us in the way of increasing our capacity for producing wealth, we should be ashamed to pretend that we cannot bear larger burdens than our ancestors. And remember, Mr. Chairman, that our wealth from 1790 to 1870 increased more than five times as rapidly as our population and that the same development is even now progressing with a continually accelerating ratio. Remember, also, that the annual income and earnings of our people are larger than those of any other European country, larger than those of England, or France, or Russia, or the German Empire. The English people stand next to us, but we are largely in advance of them. The annual income of our entire people exceeds six thousand millions in gold, and despite financial reverses and revulsions is steadily increasing.

In view of these facts, it would be an unpardonable moral weakness in our people—always heroic when heroism is demanded—to doubt their own capacity to maintain specie payment. I am not willing, myself, to acknowledge that as a people we are less honorable, less courageous, or less competent than were our ancestors in 1790; still less am I ready to own that the people of the entire Union have not the pluck and the capacity of our friends and kinsmen in California; and last of all would I confess that the United States of America, with forty-four millions of inhabitants, with a territory surpassing all Europe in area, and I might almost say all the world in fertility of resources, are not able to do what a handful of British subjects, scattered from Cape Race to Vancouver's Island, can do so easily, so steadily, and so successfully.

Mr. Chairman, one great trouble in this whole financial question has been the general and for many years the growing disposition of our people not to regard the legal tender note as a debt of the Government, but rather as something which is never to be paid. Such was not the feeling among the people when the legal tenders first appeared, and I think this erroneous and injurious conception resulted from an act of Congress, which in a most vital point changed the character of the notes. When the first three hundred millions of legal tenders were issued, they could be funded at the option of the holder in 5-20 bonds in sums of $50 and any multiple thereof. This provision gave a fixed determinate character to the legal tender, connected it with other Government issues by an equated value, made it an integral part of our whole system of public credit, and established it, in short, as a sort of balance-wheel to our somewhat complicated financial machinery. So long as that provision was in force the money of the people was precisely as good and just the same as the money of the bondholder. By a mistaken policy, as I venture to affirm, this section of the law, on the request of Secretary Chase, was repealed after due notice given, and the moment that was done the legal-tender became a sort of financial orphan among us; it had thenceforward no connection or relationship with any other issue by the Government; it measured nothing itself and was measured by nothing, and ever since that day it has had to fight its own battle, not merely unaided by other forms of public credit, but in a sense constantly hindered by them. To establish a fixed, steady value for it under these circumstances were as impossible as to determine a pound avoirdupois without reference to the law of gravitation.

Congress having taken away the provision for redemption, the public have naturally come to regard the legal-tender as perpetually irredeemable; and one of the first steps toward resumption is to change that impression, by reviving the funding privilege, in a bond of lower rate, with extended time, and a limitation on the amount that could be funded in any given period. As an amelioration to the debtor class, the suggestion has been made that the bonds into which the legal-tenders should be thus converted, might themselves be made a legal-tender for all debts contracted prior to the passage of the act. This feature may have merit, but I should desire to consider it very fully in all its bearings before assenting to it, and especially as to its effect on the value of the legal-tender note, and also as to its constitutionality. We have done much to maintain our public credit, but I think we began at the wrong end when we made special exertion to raise the price of our bonds and left the legal-tender to take care of itself. Had we devoted our energies to bringing the legal-tender to par with coin the bond would have followed; but, unfortunately, we have found that the reverse is not the case. For myself, I confess I always feel ashamed to see our bonds quoted at a large premium, while our legal-tenders are at a heavy discount; and while there has been no little demagoguery about the bondholding class getting their pay in coin as the law directs, I have wondered that the mass of our people so quietly endure being deprived of gold for their legal-tenders as the law in its spirit equally guarantees.

But whether we shall succeed or shall fail in restoring to the United States notes the funding privilege with which they were originally endowed, I must here record my earnest protest against the policy of repealing the legal-tender clause which has given to these notes their great strength as a circulating medium. I cannot see how the Government can consistently deprive these notes of their legal-tender quality until it is ready to redeem them in coin on presentation; and when it is so ready to redeem them, what need or advantage will there be in raising the question? And I have never heard any argument at all satisfactory to my mind that the repeal of the legal-tender clause would tend to make resumption easier. On the contrary, it seems to me that it would render resumption far more difficult than it will otherwise prove; that it would throw an undue share of the burden on the banks; that it would force them into the most rigid contraction and needlessly cripple their power of discount; thus plunging the whole country into confusion, disturbing credits, embarrassing payments, fatally deranging business, and creating widespread distress among the people. It would be a peculiarly severe blow to the debtor class, and would make resumption to them the signal of bankruptcy and ruin. All wise legislation toward resumption will take care that no needless burden be thrown on those who have debts to pay, and that in the transition the banks shall be kept in such a condition as will make them as helpful as possible to the business community. But this policy would drive the banks into a struggle for self-preservation in which debtors would necessarily be sacrificed. If I correctly apprehended the sound public judgment on this question, there is no desire to destroy the legal-tender character of the note, but a settled determination to bring it to par with coin, and by this means bring every bank-note to the same standard. This policy will restore the coin of the country, of which we are producing over eighty millions per annum, to active circulation in the channels of trade, and will result not only in making our money better, but assuredly more plentiful among the people. It is a humiliating fact that, producing as we do a far larger amount of precious metal than all the rest of the world beside, we drive it into export because we will not create a demand for it at home. And the miners of the Pacific slope are furnishing the circulating medium for every country of the civilized world except their own, whose financial policy to-day outlaws and expatriates the product of their labor.

The act providing for resumption in 1879 requires, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, some additional legislation to make it practical and effective. As it stands, it fixes a date, but gives no adequate process; and the paramount duty of Congress is to provide a process. And in all legislation looking to that end it must be borne in mind that unless we move in harmony with the great business interests of the country, we shall assuredly fail. Specie payment can only be brought about by wise and well considered legislation, based on the experience of other nations, embodying the matured wisdom of the country, healthfully promoting all legitimate business and carefully avoiding everything that may tend to create fear and distrust among the people. In other words, what we most need as the outgrowth of legislation is confidence, public and private, general and individual. To-day we are suffering from the timidity of capital, and so long as the era of doubt and uncertainty prevails, that timidity will continue and increase. Steps toward inflation will make it chronic; unwise steps toward resumption will not restore it. We will have discharged our full duty in Congress if we can mature a measure which will steadily advance our currency to the specie standard, and at the same time work in harmony with the reviving industries and great commercial wants of the country.

In any event, Mr. Chairman, whatever we may do, or whatever we may leave undone on this whole financial question, let us not delude ourselves with the belief that we can escape the specie standard. It rules us to-day, and has ruled us throughout the whole legal-tender period, just as absolutely as though we were paying and receiving coin daily. Our work, our fabrics, our commodities, are all measured by it, and so long as we cling to irredeemable paper we have all the burdens and disadvantages of the gold standard, with none of its aids and gains and profits. "The thing which hath been is that which shall be." The great law-giver of antiquity records in every opening chapter of Genesis that "the gold of the land in Havilah is good." And, with another precious metal, it has maintained its rank to this city. No nation has ever succeeded in establishing any other standard of value; no nation has ever made the experiment except at great cost and sorrow, and the advocates of irredeemable money to-day are but asking us to travel the worn and weary road, traveled so many times before--a road that has always ended in disaster and often in disgrace."

Mr. TARBOX replied to Mr. Blaine in a short speech denunciatory of the Republican party and its policy.

After further discussion the committee then proceeded to consider the bill by sections for amendment.

Mr. CRITTENDEN moved to strike out the paragraph making an appropriation for the salaries of the Ministers to France, England, Russia and Germany. Rejected.

Mr. HALE moved to amend the paragraph by increasing the salary of those Ministers from $14,000 to $15,000.

After discussion the amendment was rejected and the salaries of these Ministers are left at $14,000. No amendment was offered to the next paragraph, fixing the salaries of the Ministers to Spain, Austria, Brazil, Japan and China at $10,000, and they remained thus fixed.

Without further action the committee rose and the House adjourned.

"CROOKED" WHISKY.

The Trial of Gen. Babcock.

ST. LOUIS, February 10.—In the trial of General Babcock to-day the first witness put upon the stand was William J. Bassett, a ganger in the ring. Bassett testified as to the operations which came under his observation in 1874 and the winter and spring of 1875. He acknowledged that, acting under instructions from superior officers, he connived at frauds white at Bevis & Frazer's rectifying house, and used to find on Saturday evenings an envelope in his overcoat pocket containing from $100 to $200.

Two whisky barrel heads with the ganger's stamps upon them were produced in Court, and the stub books from which the stamps were taken. On comparison it was shown that in each case the stamp on the barrel registered the contents as forty-six and one-half proof gallons, while the corresponding stub reported only five proof gallons to the Collector for taxation.

The witness also explained what is known among the revenue officers as "Form 122," and told how the disposition of illicit whisky was covered at the rectifying houses.

Bassatt was followed on the stand by Abjah Everest, who testified that he became the collector for the ring in August, 1874, and continued to act as such until the seizures in May, 1875. The collections during that time ran as follows each week: Ulrici's distillery, $1,200; Bingham's, $500 to $1,500; Jonett's $500 to $1,100; Chouletan's, $500 to $1,100; Bevis & Frazer's, $1,000 to $2,700. Coming down to the spring of 1875, either late in February or early in March, Everest said Joyce once sent him to the Sub-Treasury with a package of one thousand dollars in small bills to get two five hundred dollar bills. He brought them back, and Joyce put them in envelopes and told him to take them across the street and put them in the letter box.

Witness said he did so, and was asked if he observed the directions on the letters.

Before he could answer the defense interposed an objection, claiming that the prosecution were now trying to show that Babcock's name was on one of these letters, and that the evidence was not competent. A long argument ensued.

At the afternoon session Mr. Everest was recalled to the stand. He testified: Col. Joyce handed me two envelopes, and directed me to put them in the letter box, which I did. Joyce was watching me from the window of his office. I was fearing him. I could see him watching me; saw the directions on the envelopes. One was directed to W.-O. Avery, Washington, D. C., and the other to Gen. O. E. Babcock, Washington, D. C. Each of them had "Personal" on the left hand corner. They were ordinary envelopes, and had no printed matter on them or other directions except what I have stated. They had a postage stamp on them. I did not see Joyce any more that day. I left the city on June 10, 1875, and went to New York City, and from there to Liverpool. I left Liverpool last Christmas, and arrived in New York on the 7th of January. I never saw Gen. Babcock before this trial began.

Cross-examined by Mr. Storrs—I have been in this city since January 20th. I cannot tell the month in which I mailed the letters. It was in either February or March, 1875, but I am not positive. I think it was in the latter part of February or early part of March. I got the money first from the Supervisor's office. Col. Joyce stood in front of his desk when he put the money in the envelopes. The envelopes were on the table when I handed him two five hundred dollar bills. I then sat down to his left. I was watching him attentively. He first took the two envelopes up, took the paper out of one of the envelopes and put the bill in. I did not see him put the other five hundred dollar bill in the envelope. I am not positive that he did put it in. Whether it was the letter directed to Babcock or to Avery that he put the bill in I can't say. When I went to Liverpool I had no special business there except to get out of the way. I knew I was in the whisky ring, and wanted to keep out of trouble. I went to London and Paris after leaving Liverpool. I then went to Rome, where I received a letter from my brother to return home. He did not tell me it was safe for me to come, and I did not think it safe to return. I met Col. McFall when I landed in New York, but the meeting was accidental. From New York I went to Philadelphia where I met District Attorney Dyer. He came to see me. I told him just what I have testified to. I told Col. Dyer since I came here what I would testify to on the stand. I told him I could not be positive which envelope I saw Joyce put the five hundred dollar bill into. There has been no pressure to make me remember that there was a five hundred dollar bill placed in both envelopes when I was before the Grand Jury, and on my direct examination I said I presumed the second five hundred dollars was put in the other envelope as well as in the one I saw.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Sudden Death of the Great Lawyer.

BALTIMORE, MD., February 10.—Reverdy Johnson, the distinguished statesman and jurist, was found dead this evening at 8:15 in the grounds surrounding the Executive Mansion at Annapolis. Mr. Johnson was the guest of Gov. Carroll, and dined this afternoon with other gentlemen at the Executive Mansion. He was found dead in the yard by a servant.

Later.—Mr. Johnson had been dining with Chief Justice Burton and others at the Executive Mansion. After supper, in the midst of pleasant conversation, he suddenly asked the Governor to take him into the parlor. The request was complied with, and the Governor, at Mr. Johnson's persistent solicitations, went back to his other guests. Upon returning a few moments afterward Mr. Johnson was missed, and after some search the body was found lying on the cobble stone carriage way under the house. He was dead when found, and was bleeding profusely. The doctors found large wounds on the right side of the forehead, two fractures of the skull, from the upper portion of the forehead to the eyebrow, a dislocation of a finger of the left hand, and cuts on the hands, and bruises. The physicians are examining the body to determine the cause of death.

[Mr. Johnson was born at Annapolis, Maryland, May 21, 1796. He received his education at St. John's college, in his native city, and at once entered upon the study of the law. He was admitted to the bar in 1815, and being a young man of marked ability, he rapidly made his way, and in a couple of years had secvred a large and lucrative practice in Baltimore, which city he made his new home. He naturally drifted somewhat into politics, and became a leader in Democratic ranks. In 1821 he was elected to the State Senate and acquitted himself so well that he was re-elected in 1825 without serious opposition. After the expiration of his term he applied himself more closely to his legal practice, and soon had a national reputation. He still maintained his interest in political affairs, however, and in 1845 was chosen United States Senator from Maryland. In the same year he was appointed by President Taylor, Attorney General of the United States—a position which he filled with signal ability. When the Democrats went out of power he went with them, but in 1868 was named as Minister to the Court of St. James. His special work while in England was the adjustment of the Alabama claims, but his work was not appreciated by Congress, and was not ratified by that body. He returned home in 1869, being superceded by Mr. Motley, the historian. Since that time he has lived a retired live, so far as politics were concerned, and only appeared before the public in the course of his legal practice, which involved cases of national interest. Ha was a man of wide and varied attainments, a profound lawyer, a good public speaker, and a man generally who knew how to win and maintain popularity. He was especially happy as a post-prandial orator. He made a speech in Pittsburgh at the banquet given our Baltimore guests upon the occasion of the completion of the Connellsville railroad.]

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, February 10, 1876.

Cash on Hand.

The Secretary of the Treasury sent to the House of Representatives to-day, in response to a resolution of January 31, a detailed statement showing the actual amount of cash on hand in the Treasury, the several Depositories and Mints on the 25th of January, 1876: The total amount is $190,778,043. The Secretary says that as legal-tender notes received for the redemption of National Bank notes do not belong to the United States, their amount is not in any way embraced in the monthly debt statement of the Department. The amount of 5 per cent. bonds sold to October 2, 1875, in obedience to the resumption act is, interest included, $15,795,855. The silver purchased by the Treasury Department has been paid for with the proceeds of 5 per cent. bonds sold, and the balance of proceeds of said bonds, together with the revenues of the Government, has been applied to the retirement of legal tenders, as provided by the specie resumption act.

Contraction of Currency.

The contraction of legal-tender and National bank currency since the passage of the act of January 14, 1875, amounts to $20,768,752.

HOME NEWS.

The probabilities are that to-day we will have a falling barometer, southeast to southwest winds, and warmer, cloudy, or partly cloudy weather will prevail, followed by rising barometer, cold northerly winds and occasional rains.

An Absconding Book-keeper.

The detective force in the city have been very quietly on the look out for an absconding book-keeper of a large coal firm up the river, who one day this week left for parts unknown to rid himself of the consequence of his misdeeds. The case is involved in all that mystery which the astute detectives are masters of, and the name of the losing firm is unknown. Still it is positively ascertained that the book-keeper forged paper to the value of $12,000 in one case, and $1,400 in another. Perhaps more will be known in a day or two.

urt Brevities.

MESSRS. GIBSON & CRAWFORD, the counsel for Joseph Flemm, yesterday made a motion for a new trial. The reasons given are that the verdict was against the weight of evidence, and that new evidence has been discovered.

THE Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday granted the *mandamus* asked for by the Brownsville avenue Commissioners directing Controller Snodgrass to issue the bonds necessary to complete the work. In pursuance of the directions of the Court the bonds will be issued to the amount of $50,000, and possibly more.

A PETITION was presented to Judge Sterritt, yesterday, asking for a division of the First election district of the Twenty-first ward. A hearing was fixed for Saturday, March 4th.

C. HOWARD & SON, contractors, yesterday filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy. Their liabilities amount to $160,000, and the assets to more than $300,000. Among their assets are the following claims against the city: "By violation of the contracts on Hiland avenue and Brilliant Hill reservoirs, by the Water Commission we were compelled to make an assignment of the work, on which we could have made $150,000; damages growing out of said violations of contract, $100,000." Extra work on Webster avenue $15,000 00; shrinkage on 70,000 yards of grading, $3,500 00; interest, $1,500 00; balance due on Wylie and Webster avenues, $650 00. The petition goes to Register Harper for examination and report.

THE JAIL POISONING.

A Number of Arrests Made—A Family Quarrel.

Under the instructions of District Attorney Montooth, Officer Seth Wilmot, of 'Squire Burke's office, has been investigating the jail poisoning case. Yesterday Constable J. J. Hayes nearly spoiled the case by officiously arresting Andy Groves, the boy who carried the pie to the prison, and having him committed by Alderman Edgar. When Mr. Montooth heard of it, he directed Hayes to go no farther on his own responsibility, but to assist Officer Wilmot. It has transpired that six persons are implicated in the crime—four women and two men. Last evening three of the women were arrested and committed by Alderman Burke. Two are yet to be taken, the father-in-law of the prisoner, Ridgley, and his wife. All of the parties belong to a rather low and ignorant class of colored people, and the attempted crime was the result of family feuds. The officers were last evening on the track of the two remaining accused parties, and possibly may now have them in custody.

HEAVY EXPRESS ROBBERY.

A Mysterious Prisoner at the Union Depot Hotel.

Since night before last a tremendous air of mystery has enveloped a certain room in the Union Depot Hotel. After diligent investigation yesterday our reporter learned that there is a young man confined in the room, and constantly guarded by two officers to prevent him from escaping. His name is Butz, at least that's what the GAZETTE representative was told, and he was arrested for being accessory after the fact to the robbery of $3,000 a day or two ago from the Adams Express office at Brady's Bend.

His father, who was the Express agent at that place, it is said committed the theft and then gave the son $50 to go and buy him a ticket so that he could leave. Instead of purchasing the ticket the son kept the money and came here. He was arrested on Tuesday afternoon, at the instance of the Brady's Bend authorities, and is held here so that he cannot communicate with his father, whose trail the officers are upon and whom they expect to soon arrest. The matter has been kept very quiet, but additional particulars will doubtless be made public in a day or two.

A DETECTIVE'S DISCHARGE.

The Dismissal of Joseph S. Cupples—What It Was For.

No small degree of surprise was occasioned in police circles yesterday by the summary dismissal of Joseph S. Cupples from the city detective force. The objectionable act on the part of Cupples was that he had undertaken to recover certain money and jewels stolen from Eliza Depper without informing the Mayor or Chief of Police of what he intended to do. Charles Good, formerly in the service of Alderman Butler, worked himself into the confidence of Eliza Depper and swindled her out of jewels to the value of $1,500, and also $1,000 in cash. He then left the city and is supposed to be in Kentucky. Desiring to recover her money and valuables Mrs. Depper applied to John Eichley, proprietor of the Black Bear tavern, in the Diamond, for advice. Eichley sent for Cupples and they made an arrangement for the latter to go to Kentucky and arrest Good. In pursuance of that arrangement Cupples was furnished with $50 to pay his expenses. Mrs. Depper then went to the Mayor and made an information before him against Good. All these plans had been laid without the knowledge of the Mayor or his Chief. Cupples even took the warrant for Good's arrest without saying a word to his superiors about his proposed trip to Kentucky. All this had been done in violation of the rule, which distinctly and emphatically says that no detective shall make any arrangements for the working up a case until he has reported his intentions to headquarters, and further that he shall receive no money from outside parties. It is the intention of the Chief, we believe, to demand full information of what his subordinates are about to engage in, in order that he may know what is occupying their time. If it is necessary for an officer to go beyond the limits of the State to apprehend a criminal the Chief will detail the proper person and make arrangements for the payment of his expenses. Chief Hartzell knew nothing of the agreement that Cupples had made until he heard it from the lips of Eichley. When he had heard the whole story he prepared written charges against Cupples and presented them to the Mayor. The latter read them and directed the Chief to dismiss him. The Chief did so, but not until he had offered the officer a full and fair hearing.

The vacancy left by the dismissal of Cupples was filled by the appointment of Charley McGovern, heretofore on duty at the corner of Fourth avenue and Smithfield street. McGovern's place is now occupied by officer Coates.

BREVITIES.

....Additional local news will be found on our second page.

....The Finance Committee meets this afternoon, but it is not likely that the appropriation ordinance will be ready for their consideration.

....A land slide on the Castle Shannon Railroad that occurred yesterday morning a short distance east of Fairhaven, caused a considerable detention.

....Mrs. Wilson, the lady who was poisoned in Allegheny, is improving, and will recover. As in the jail poisoning case, the excessive quantity of arsenic defeated the poisoner's calculations.

....Officer Harry Miller's residence, on Bedford avenue, was entered by thieves during the absence of the family night before last, and the place thoroughly ransacked. It is not known what was the amount stolen.

....The managers of the Ladies Depository tender their profound acknowledgments to the young gentlemen of the "Troubadours," for their very successful entertainment in behalf of the Depository. The sum of $626 69 has been secured as the proceeds of this entertainment.

....Coroner McCallin held an inquest last evening on the body of Peter Weisenbaugh, who died suddenly of heart disease at Larimer station, O'Hara township, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The deceased was a laborer, and was carrying bricks for a new building being erected, and was in the act of loading up his hod when he fell and expired instantly. He was 47 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

....While a baker's wagon was standing on the old Fourth street road, yesterday morning, a boy snatched a couple of loaves of bread from the hind end and darted down a flight of steps leading into a basement near by. The driver saw the act and running to catch the boy, slipped and fell on the steps and broke his leg, near the ankle. A driver for Irwin's chair furniture manufactory, who was passing, and two or three others, placed the driver (whose name could not be ascertained) in the wagon and drove him home, where surgical assistance was procured.

....A colored man named Harry Worthington was arrested by officer Young about four o'clock yesterday morning, in an upper hallway in Carr's block, on Wood street, under rather suspicious circumstances. The officer saw him enter the building rather mysteriously, and shortly followed him. He discovered Worthington in the hall, and a bright fire of pine wood burning in an ash box. After extinguishing the fire the officer took the man in custody, and yesterday morning he had a hearing before Chief Hartzell and Fire Marshal Livingstone. Worthington claimed, and it was found to be correct, that he is a porter in Oppenheimer's clothing store, in the block. He explained that he had been in Allegheny until very late, and returning, got his feet wet, and that he built the fire in the ash box to dry his socks, the box being filled with wet ashes, believing that it could easily be put out, and no danger would arise from it. Worthington is still in the lock-up, awaiting further inquiry into the matter. He is a married man, and lives in the East End.

Marion Harland in her new cook book "Breakfast, Luncheon and Tea," recommends the use of Prepared or Self Raising Flour in preference to Cream of Tarter and Soda or Expensive Baking Powder.

ALLEGHENY COUNCILS.

Regular Meeting Last Night.

A Flood of New Business in the Common Branch—The Police Matter—A Warm Fight Over the Printing Contract—The Result.

SELECT COUNCIL.

J. C. PATTERSON.........................President
R. T. WHITE.........................Clerk

A regular monthly meeting of Allegheny Councils was held last evening.

The following members were present: Messrs. Bayne, Cochran, Callery, Drum, Davis, Eberhardt, Heagy, Huckestine, Hartman, Lindsey, McKelvey, Slack, Voegtly, Wilhelm, Welte, and President Patterson.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Mr. VOEGTLY presented a petition from Rev. M. Witherspoon in relation to an assessment. Referred.

Mr. WILHELM, an ordinance changing place of holding elections in the First District, Eighth ward. Referred.

Mr. DRUM, a petition for a board walk on Harrison street. Referred.

Also, petition for gas lamps in the Second ward. Referred.

Mr. DAVIS, petition for extension of water main on Preble avenue. Referred.

Mr. SLACK, a remonstrance against the construction of a sewer on Monterey street. Referred.

FINANCIAL.

Mr. SLACK presented the report of the Finance Committee. Report received.

The following papers accompanied the report: Controller's report of receipts and expenditures during the month of January. Received. Also, Controller's report of expenditures during the past month. The expenditures aggregate $18,481 39. Report received and the bills ordered to be paid. Also, the ordinance levying taxes and making appropriations to meet the expenses of the city during the year. The ordinance is the same as was published yesterday with the exception of the police appropriation which was $47,123 50, and the Contingent Fund which was $42,890 11, and the Health $1,000. Passed.

Ordinance requiring the payment of the fees allowed prosecutors, when they are city officers, in cases of illegal liquor selling into the City Treasury. Passed.

Resolution authorizing the City Treasurer to borrow $30,000 to meet the current expenses of the city. Passed.

THE POLICE.

Mr. HEAGY presented the report of the Police Committee. Received.

The ordinances for increasing the police force, and for reducing the pay of the policemen accompanied the report. After some discussion the ordinances were both referred to be printed.

Mr. VOEGTLY, an ordinance for the regrading and repaving of Middle alley, and a resolution for filing a bond of indemnity in the same. Referred.

Mr. EBERHARDT, petition extending water main on Vineal street. Referred.

Also, petition for a sewer on Lowrie street. Referred.

Also, resolution for grading of Troy Hill road from Vinial street to Ohio street. Referred to the Committee on Streets, with power to act.

Mr. SLACK, a resolution directing the Street Committee to withhold the contract for building a sewer on Monterey street. Adopted.

Mr. CALLERY, a resolution for a stone crossing on Sandusky street. Referred.

Mr. MCKELVEY, a resolution for a gas lamp on Manilla alley. Referred.

Mr. HUCKESTEIN, a resolution requesting the Mayor to have the Chief of Police devote more of his time to the detection of burglars and thieves. Referred.

Select Council then adjourned to the C. C. chamber to meet in joint session for the purpose of awarding the contract for the city printing.

On the return from the joint session Council adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

J. O. S. GOLDEN.........................President.
DAVID MACFERRON.............Clerk *pro. tem.*

The following members were present in this branch: Messrs. Alston, Armstrong, Bedell, Biber, Cooke, Cochran, Hunter, Hughes, Kredel, John L. Kerr, Klicker, Thos. B. Kerr, Lingenfelder, Landis, Long, Mueller, Moul, McGuire, Neely, Parkhill, Sholes, Swindell, Stone, Schmitt, Snaman, Seiling, Wilson, Walker, Wall, and President Golden.

On motion of Mr. Bedell the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Mr. NEELY presented a remonstrance from property holders of the First ward against the construction of the Penitentiary sewer. Referred.

Mr. SHOLES, resolution for a gas lamp at the corner of Benton and Middle alleys. Referred.

Also, a resolution extending thanks to Messrs. Armstrong & Hutchinson for their gift to the city of the fire plug at the corner of Federal and Ohio streets. Passed.

Mr WILSON, resolution for a stone crossing at the corner of Isabella and Federal streets. Referred.

Also, a resolution for three lamp posts on the Perrysville road. Referred.

Also, resolution directing the preparation of an ordinance for the grading of Irwin avenue. Referred.

Mr. HUNTER, resolution for a gas lamp on Jefferson street, in the Second ward, between Arch and Federal streets. Referred.

Also, petition for a gas lamp in Pasture alley. Referred.

Also, petition from property holders on Middle alley for an extension of the time in which to pay the amounts assessed against them for the widening of that alley. Mr. Hunter presented a resolution extending the time six months. Both were referred to the Street Committee.

THE MONTEREY STREET SEWER.

Also, remonstrance from property holders on Monterey street against the construction of a sewer on that street, and an ordinance repealing the ordinance authorizing the building of the sewer. Referred.

Also, petition from property holders on the Perrysville road asking that they be supplied by pipe with water from a spring on Observatory Hill. Referred.

Mr. MOUL, resolution for four gas lamps in the Fourth ward, at the corners of Walnut and Saw Mill alleys, Walnut and Carpenter alleys, Cherry and Carpenter alleys and Cherry and Saw Mill alleys. Referred.

Mr MCGUIRE, resolution for a stone crossing in the Fourth ward, at the corner of Sandusky and East Diamond streets. Referred.

Mr. COOKE, resolution for gas lamps on Western and Pennsylvania avenues, in the Fifth ward. Referred.

Also, petition for the roofing of the inner square of the Market building. Referred.

Mr. LONG, resolution for a gas lamp at the corner of Manhattan and Rebecca streets, in the Fifth ward. Referred.

Mr. SCHMITT, resolution for a box sewer on Howard street. Referred.

Also, petition from the residents of Howard street asking that they be relieved from the payment of the assessment for the building of a stone wall on that street. Referred.

Also, petition for the repair of Madison avenue, from Vista to East streets. Referred.

Also, petition for the extension of the water pipe on Madison avenue, from Main to East streets. Referred.

Also, resignation of Mr. Frank Hopf, member of this branch from the Seventh ward. The resignation was accepted and the Mayor directed to issue his proclamation for an election to fill the vacancy.

Mr. WALL, petition of citizens of the Eleventh ward for the extension of a water main from Lewis, Oliver & Phillips' mill along Preble avenue to Spruce street. Referred.

OBVIATING DANGER.

Mr. HUGHES, a resolution directing the Street Commissioner of the Western District to have the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad extend its fence on Preble avenue, from its present terminus to Strawberry Lane, and also to require the railroad to place a watchman at the latter point after night, as it is a very dangerous locality. Referred.

Mr. SNAMAN, petition for an extension of time for the payment of the taxes assessed for the opening of Charles street. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, petition asking Councils to make provision for the payment of the cost of the construction of the Charles street sewer. Referred.

Mr. T. B. KERR, petition from citizens of the Eleventh ward, asking Councils to sanction the bill now before the Legislature asking for the repeal of the act annexing what is now known as the Eleventh ward to the city of Allegheny. Referred.

Also, a petition asking Councils to accept in behalf of Allegheny City the provisions of the act supplementary to an act dividing the cities of this Commonwealth into three classes, approved March 18th, 1875. Referred.

Mr. COOKE, resolution for the appointment of a special committee of seven to make arrangements for the Centennial Exhibition. Adopted, and Messrs. Cooke, Bedell, Wilson and McGuire were appointed in behalf of Common Council.

Mr. WILSON moved that when Council adjourn it adjourn to meet on Thursday evening, the 17th inst., to act upon the appropriation ordinance. Carried.

At this juncture Common Council went into joint session with the Select branch to elect City Printers. It reassembled only to adjourn.

JOINT SESSION.

Both branches met in joint session at nine o'clock, President Patterson, of Select, in the chair. He stated that the object of the meeting was to hear the report of the Printing Committee and award the contracts, to one German and two English papers, for doing the newspaper printing of the city from February, 1876, to May, 1877.

Mr. WILSON submitted the report of the Printing Committee, accompanied by the bids of the newspapers, as follows: The GAZETTE offered to do the printing for 32 cents per square for the first insertion, and 23 cents per square for each subsequent insertion. *Dispatch* 25 cents for the first and 12 for each subsequent insertion. *Chronicle* 35 cents for the first and 20 cents for the second. *Freiheit's Freund* 25 cents for the first and 20 for the second. *Mail* 50 cents for the first and 30 cents for the second. *Post* 9 cents for the first insertion and two subsequent insertions for 14 cents. The committee called particular attention to the wording of the bid submitted by the *Post*, claiming that it was not in accordance with the advertisement, which called for bids stating the price per square for the first and each subsequent insertion.

A PLEA FOR THE "ONLY."

Mr. BEDELL moved that that part of the report in relation to the *Post* be stricken out, and that it be admitted on a level with all the other papers.

Mr. CALLERY called for the reading of the advertisement for bids. The President read it, and it distinctly states that the bids shall state the price for the first each subsequent insertion.

Mr. BEDELL'S motion to strike out was lost.

Mr. MCKELVEY then moved that the *Post* be granted permission to amend its bid.

Mr. HEAGY thought it would not be just to the other papers, all of which had submitted legal bids, to let the *Post* alter its bid.

Mr. SHOLES said it was possible that there was an error in the bid of the "only," but if it was allowed to rebid, which he did not seriously oppose, he thought it nothing more than fair that the same privilege should be extended to the other papers.

Mr. BEDELL—I don't believe in having any paper crowded to the wall, even if it is a party paper. In order that all of them may have an opportunity to put in new bids I move that the report be referred back to the committee and that the awarding of the contracts be postponed until the next meeting.

Mr. VOEGTLY—This printing matter has been before Councils for two years and I think the time has arrived when it should be definitely settled. As for myself I am ready to vote now, and am opposed to allowing any of the papers to rebid.

WOULD BE UNJUST.

Mr. DRUM held that it would be very unjust to the papers whose bids were made public in the Council chamber to adopt the reference motion of Mr. Bedell. It would afford other journals not included among the present bidders an opportunity to underbid them. The *Post* might be permitted to amend its bid, but that would not oblige him nor any other member to vote for it.

Col. BAYNE concurred in the opinion of Mr. Drum. He was opposed to referring the matter but wanted it acted upon at once and settled finally.

Mr. STONE said it was not the fault of the law, Councils nor the Controller if the *Post* had failed to bid properly, and if it had made a mistake it should be bound by it. The advertisement was very plain. To admit new bids would be unjust to the other bidders.

Mr. T. B. KERR said that the bid of the *Post* did not fulfill the conditions of the advertisement, which called for bids for the first and each subsequent insertion. Instead of bidding as requested, the *Post* bid nine cents for the first insertion and two insertions for fourteen cents. For the fourth insertion it might charge fifteen dollars if it saw proper, and claim that it was in accordance with its bid.

Mr. CALLERY—I am instructed to say in behalf of the *Post* that their bid means for each subsequent insertion fourteen cents. (The gentleman misapprehended his instructions and made a mistake.—REP.)

Mr. Joe Lare (from the audience)—No! No, sir. [Laughter.] (Mr. Lare is one of the proprietors of the *Post*.—REP.)

TOO GAUZY.

Mr. GOLDEN—If the proposal submitted by the *Post* came from uneducated men I could easily understand how such a mistake as it contains could be made. Instead of that it comes from and is signed by gentlemen who understand the construction of sentences, and who know how to write what they mean. A fair construction of the bid of the *Post* is that the first insertion would cost nine cents, the next two fourteen cents, and the fourth might cost ten dollars. He thought the *Post* ought to be stricken from the list of bidders. Their bid he considered a "gag."

Mr. BEDELL—I don't think the advertisement was gotten up according to legal forms.

The motion to refer the report back to the committee was put and lost, Mr. Bedell being the only member who voted in the affirmative, a fact which occasioned considerable laughter. Mr. Bedell then moved that the *Post* be admitted on a level with the other papers.

Mr. HEAGY moved that in accordance with the recommendation of the committee the bid of the *Post* be thrown out on the ground that it is illegal. The chair declared the motion out of order.

Mr. BAYNE then moved that Mr. Bedell's motion be laid on the table. The yeas and nays were hotly demanded by the adherents of "the only." They were taken with the following result.

Yeas—Messrs. Bayne, John A. Cochran, Drum, Davis, Heagy, Hartman, Lindsay, McKelvey, Slack, Voegtly, Wilhelm, Patterson, Alston, Armstrong, Biber, Cooke, Cochran, Hunter, Klicker, Thos. B. Kerr, Lingenfelder, Landis, Long, Moul, Neely, Parkhill, Sholes, Swindell, Stone, Schmitt, Snaman, Wilson, Walker and Golden—34.

Nays—Messrs. Callery, Eberhardt, Huckestine, Welte, Bedell, Hughes, Kredel, John L. Kerr, Mueller, McGuire, Seiling and Wall—12.

So Mr. Bayne's motion was carried, and the laying of Mr. Bedell's motion on the table excluded the *Post*.

GERMAN PRINTING.

Mr. VOEGTLY moved that the *Freiheits Freund* be awarded the contract for doing the German printing.

Mr. HEAGY—Why take up the German paper first? I think the English papers deserve precedence. English is the language of this country, and it is that tongue we talk.

Mr. BEDELL—I beg leave to differ. American is the language we talk in this country. [Great laughter.]

Mr. Voegtly's motion was carried, and the contract was awarded to the *Freiheit's Freund*.

Mr. CALLERY moved that the contracts for the English printing be awarded to the next two lowest bidders.

Mr. WELTE said that in his opinion Councils were morally bound to elect the *Post* one of the City Printers.

Mr. GOLDEN moved that the roll be called and that each member vote for the two papers he considered entitled to the contract. This motion after some debate prevailed, and then Mr. Golden made a lengthy speech in support of the claims of the *Mail*. His chief arguments were that the *Mail* should be upheld and supported in order to preserve the identity of Allegheny city, and because that journal had opposed the annexation of that city to Pittsburgh when the consolidation question was agitated a few years ago.

Mr. JOHN COCHRAN said there were other objects of charity in Allegheny city more deserving of assistance than the *Mail*, but they got none.

Mr. CALLERY moved that the *Mail* be granted permission to correct its bid. Carried. Yeas, 22, nays, 18.

A moment or two elapsed when Mr. Golden said he was instructed to state that the *Mail* had no correction to make.

THE VOTE.

The vote was then taken on the awarding of the contracts. The members voted as follows:

For the GAZETTE—Messrs. Bayne, John A. Cochran, Drum, Heagy, Hartman, Lindsay, McKelvey, Slack, Voegtly, Armstrong, Biber, Cooke, George Cochran, Hunter, Klicker, Thos B. Kerr, Neely, Parkhill, Stone, Wilson and Walker—21.

For the Dispatch—Messrs. Bayne, John A. Cochran, Callery, Davis, Eberhardt, Lindsey, Slack, Voegtly, Wilhelm, Patterson, Alston, Armstrong, George Cochran, Hunter, Hughes, Kredel, Klicker, Thomas B. Kerr, Lingenfelder, Landis, Long, Moul, Sholes, Swindell, Stone, Schmitt, Snaman, Seiling, Walker and Golden—30.

For the Mail—Messrs. Drum, Heagy, Huckestine, Hartman, McKelvey, Wilhelm, Welte, Patterson, Bedell, Biber, Cooke, John L. Kerr, Lingenfelder, Landis, Long, Mueller, Moul, McGuire, Neely, Parkhill, Sholes, Swindell, Schmitt, Snaman, Wilson, Wall and Golden—27.

For the Post—Messrs. Callery, Davis, Eberhardt, Huckestine, Welte, Bedell, Hughes, Kredel, John L. Kerr, Mueller, McGuire, Seiling and Wall—13.

The *Dispatch* and *Mail* having received the highest number of votes were declared elected.

Adjourned.

[This is the beginning of a new fiscal year, and in order that our readers may have the fullest intelligence concerning municipal matters, we will, as in the past, continue the practice of giving full, fresh and accurate reports of the proceedings of Allegheny Councils.]

PERSONAL.

***At a citizens meeting held in the Third ward, yesterday evening, Mr. James J. Flannery was nominated for Select Council, to fill the unexpired term of Gus. Braun. Mr. Flannery is honest, capable and popular, and will make an officer in whom his constituents can rely to represent their interests faithfully and acceptably.

Auction Sale of Valuable Stocks and Real Estate.

At Thomas F. Stewart's sale rooms, corner Fifth avenue and Wood street, Friday evening, 11th inst., at 7:30 o'clock.

45 shares Odd Fellows' Savings Bank.
25 shares Armenia Insurance Co.
25 shares Enterprise Savings Bank.
8 shares M. & M. National Bank.
10 shares Union Insurance Company.
9 shares Improvement Trust Company.
30 shares Arsenal Bank.
490 shares Castle Shannon Railroad.
10 shares Boatman's Insurance Company.

REAL ESTATE.

The Adams Express Building on Fifth avenue, with lot 29 feet 3 inches front by 120 feet deep.

Also, 10 room brick dwelling No. 243 Allegheny avenue, with all modern improvements, and lot 24x140 feet. THOS. F. STEWART, Auctioneer.

New Goods.

In the Notion and Fancy Goods line are arriving every day, at J. D. Thompson & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street. The Wholesale trade are invited to call.

Liberty, July 4th, '76.

The greatest event of the century is near at hand, and Messrs. Strassburger & Joseph, of 161 Federal street, Allegheny City, have already begun to make the style of suits to be worn on that memorable occasion. They have received a special selection of new suitings, both fashionable and seasonable, and ask attention to a full variety of Knickerbocker business suits, offering at prices beyond competition. Their ready-made suits are fully equal in every respect to custom-made, and are sold at one-half the cost. A superb assortment of Melton overcoats for spring wear for the low figure of ten dollars, well worth fifteen. Strictly one prices and that the lowest possible.

Cigar Base

Of all kinds, also a large assortment of Smokers' articles just arrived, and are offered at very low prices at J. D. THOMPSON & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

Spring Style of Hats.

All the new style of Hats just received at Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street. Agents for Dunlap & Co.'s specialties. One price strictly adheard to.

Attention!

Glass House and Rolling Mill Managers, and all others using Hickory Brooms: We have one hundred dozen of prime Hickory Brooms in stock, which we will sell very low, in quantities to suit purchasers, at J. D. THOMPSON & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

HOMOEOPATHIC Medicines and Publications.

The only place to get reliable and pure Homoeopathic Preparations is at George W Backofen's, No. 161 Smithfield street, above Sixth avenue.

Marbles! Marbles!!

A full assortment at very low prices, at J. D. THOMPSON & Co.'s, 176 and 178 Wood street.

WEDDING GIFTS.
FRESH IMPORTATION OF
BRONZES,
Clocks, Side Pieces and Groups.
JOHN STEVENSON'S SONS,
93 Market Street,
PITTSBURGH.

DIED:

BAKEWELL—Suddenly, at his residence, 11th ward, Allegheny City, on Wednesday, February 9, 1876, at midnight, BENJAMIN P. BAKEWELL, in the 57th year of his age.

Funeral services at Third Presbyterian Church, Sixth avenue, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at two o'clock.

LOW—Thursday morning, February 10, at seven o'clock, CHARLES HENRY, son of Charles and Elizabeth Low, aged 9 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, 378 Fifth avenue, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.

GRAHAM—On Wednesday, the 9th, at 12 M., WILLIAM HAMMOND GRAHAM, son of Amelia Graham.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his mother, Chestnut street, 36th ward, Pittsburgh, on FRIDAY, at 1 P. M.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr., No. 117 Fourth avenue. Undertaking in all its branches promptly attended to. Fine carriages and hearses furnished at the lowest prices. Terms, cash.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

FLOWERS of the finest quality, for Weddings, Banquets, Receptions, &c., in every desired style. Also, Canary Birds, Gold Fish, Bird Cages, Fern Cases, Christmas Trees, Ground Pine Wreathing, Hartford Fern, Autumn Leaves, Aquaria, Ornamental Grasses, Immortelles, Bird Seed, Bird's Nests, &c., &c., &c.

Floral Decorations a Specialty. Estimates furnished when requested. J. R. & A. MURDOCH, Florists, 112 Smithfield street (opposite the Postoffice).

Oldest Ins. Co. in America.
ASSETS, $4,686,812.96.
Insurance Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by WM. L. JONES, 85 Fourth avenue.

HENRY G. HALE,
MERCHANT TAILOR
Corner
Penn Avenue and 6th Street.

Franklin Fire Ins. Company
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses Paid since 1829, nearly $7,000,000
Cash Assets January 1st, 1872, $3,255,748
LOSSES ADJUSTED AND PAID BY
J. G. COFFIN & CO.,
THIRD AVENUE AND WOOD ST.

CHOICE FAMILY FLOUR—125 BARrels choice St. Louis and Minnesota Patent Flour, some of the finest brands on the market, for sale and delivered to families, by JOHN A. RENSHAW & CO., Corner Liberty and Ninth streets.

A $50,000 FIRE.

Burning of Voight, Ortmann & Spreen's Flour Mill, and the Pan Handle Depot on the South Side.

About one o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was sent in from box 124, located at the Pan Handle Depot on Carson street. In a very few minutes afterwards the alarm was repeated, causing a general rush of spectators to the scene of the conflagration. It was found that Voight, Ortmann & Spreen's flour mill, located on Carson street, and adjoining the Pan Handle depot was on fire. The mill was a five-story frame building, and the flames gained headway in it very rapidly, the more so as the engines encountered a discouraging scarcity of water, that militated much against their efficiency. From the mill the flames soon attacked the depot, which was separated from it by only a thin wall. Within half an hour from the time the alarm was given, the mill was totally destroyed, and the flames were bursting from every portion of the depot building, insuring its total destruction also. At the time the reporter left (about 3 o'clock), it was evident that the railroad bridge crossing the street, and much of the track would also be burned.

The fire originated in the engine room of the mill, in the southeast corner, probably from coals from the furnace. The mill contained an unusually large stock of flour and grain, which was all lost. The depot building was frame, and probably not worth more than $5,000 or $6,000, but a considerable quantity of valuable freight stored in it which it was impossible to remove, will make the loss considerable. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was impossible to obtain any definite information in regard to the losses or insurance; the total loss however, being estimated at $50,000 at least, and it may exceed that. That the mill and contents was partly insured in the Birmingham Company, is all that could be learned in reference to the insurance. Mr. John McCombs, a member of Common Council, is a loser to the extent of $5,000 or $6,000 on goods stored in the depot.

The scarcity of water was a cause of general dissatisfaction. One of the fire plugs near the corner was utterly useless, and it is said had been so for some time, and that petitions have been presented frequently to have it fixed, none of which have been regarded.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD.........................Managers.

FRIDAY EVENING, February 11th, 1876,
The Favorite Comedian,
DOMINICK MURRAY,
IN
WILLY REILLY.
Willy Reilly Matinee Saturday.
Monday evening, will be produced, a new American Drama, entitled THE MEN OF '76.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETY THEATRE.
FRED. AIMS.........................Manager.
W. J. THOMPSON.........Director of Amusements.
MONDAY, Feb. 7, 1876, M'lle D'Atalie, the Female Sampson, the strongest lady athlete in the world, and her pupils, Bonaparte and Agricole, Edna Markley, the Queen of Song, Leon Whettony, Miss Angie Schott, Collins Bros., Joe Norton, Lotta Forrest, Joe Lang, Geo. Herman and the great Triple Company. Family Matinees every Wednesday and Saturday. Entire new Programmes Monday and Thursday.

LIBRARY HALL.
TABLEAUX VIVANT
FOR THE BENEFIT OF
ST. PETER'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
On Tuesday Evening, Feb. 22d.
Tickets $1. No extra charge for reserved seats, except first two ranges of Orchestra Circle, which will be $1 additional. For sale at Hale's Music Store, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock.

LIBRARY HALL.
THE TROUBADOURS
WILL GIVE THEIR
LAST PERFORMANCE
Of this season, for the BENEFIT OF THE
Home for the Friendless,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 18, 1876,
With an ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAM.
Admission $1; no extra charge for reserved seats. Box Sheet open for the sale of Reserved Seats on Monday morning, 14th inst., at Kuske & McGinn's Music Store, Sixth street, at 9 A. M. a88

MEETINGS.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL meeting of the Aldermen and Justices of the Peace of Allegheny county, on FRIDAY, the 11th day of February, 1876, at 7 30 o'clock P. M., at No. 88 Third avenue, Pittsburgh. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting.
a100 C. O'DONNELL, President.

SPECIAL MEETING—THE MEETING of the creditors of the Pittsburgh Bolt Co., the Girard Tube Works, and Gerry, Tilton & Colwell, announced by letter to take place at 11 A. M. TO-DAY, at the Monongahela House, has been postponed, by request to 2 P. M., TO-DAY.
E. F. BACON,
b8 Assignee of G., T. & C.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the LOYALHANNA COAL AND COKE CO. will be held at the office of the Company, Room 3, No. 376 Penn avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, February 15th, 1876, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock.
a65 S. H. BAKER, President.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY, SECOND WARD—The Republican voters of the Second ward are requested to meet at the usual voting places of the several precincts on SATURDAY, February 12th, between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M., for the purpose of nominating Ward Officers to be supported at the ensuing election.
THOS. H. PHELPS,
JAS. PHILLIPS,
b11 City Ex. Com., Second ward.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE 7TH WARD, Pittsburgh, will meet at the Franklin School House, THIS (Friday) EVENING, 11th inst., at 7½ P. M., for the purpose of suggesting names for Ward Officers.
b6 COMMITTEE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, MUNICIPAL HALL, SMITHFIELD ST. Notice is hereby given that all owners, (whether resident or non-resident of the city of Pittsburgh,) of

Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c.,

To pay their Licenses at this office forthwith. All Licenses not paid on or before the

First Monday in March, 1876,

Will be be placed in the hands of a Police Officer for collection, subject to a collection fee of Fifty Cents, and all persons neglecting to pay on or before the

First Monday in May, 1876,

Will be subject to a penalty double the amount of the License, to be recovered before the Mayor or an Alderman of said city.

The o d Metal Plate of last year must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or Twenty-five Cents additional will be charged on each License.

RATES OF LICENSE.

Each One-horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two-horse Vehicle	12 00
Each Four-horse Vehicle	15 00
Each Two-horse Hack	15 00
Omnibus and Timber Wheels, drawn by two horses	18 00

$1.00 extra will be charged for each additional horse used in above specified vehicles.

C. L. MAGEE,
CITY TREASURER.
Pittsburgh, February 2, 1876. b5

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
I have resigned all fellowship with the A. M. E. Zion connection in America, to take effect from and after February 4th, 1876.
a92 REV. J. M. WAR.

W. W. TYSON,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
Office—68 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
Hours—8 A. M. to 5 P. M. a96

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR OF GAS AND GAS METERS FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY.
DESIRING THAT THE PUBLIC should more generally avail themselves of the advantages of this office, I would give notice to persons desiring to have their meters tested to leave their orders at the offices of their respective Gas Companies, or at my office, corner of Twenty-third and Smallman streets, and they will receive prompt attention.
R. H. SMITH, Inspector.

ELECTIONS.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., PITTSBURGH, Feb. 5, 1876.
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Thirteen Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, on MONDAY, March 6th, 1876, at 2 o'clock P. M.
JOHN G. HOLMES,
a82-MWF Treasurer.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LARGE STOCK OF NEW and second-hand BOILERS, in complete order. County Inspector's certificate of test with each boiler. Repairing done promptly at the WEST POINT BOILER WORKS, 13 Water street, R. MUNROE, successor to Watson & Munroe.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—BEAUTIFUL suburban French Cottage, situate on Herron avenue, 13th ward, Pittsburgh, Pa., containing 7 rooms, hall and pantry, with marble and iron mantles throughout the house; water and range in kitchen, all in complete order. Lot 60 by 155 feet deep to Anderson street. Rent low to a good tenant, or if sold, on easy terms. For further particulars apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, 140 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE.
Wheelbarrows,
For Railroad Contractors, Brick Makers, Stone Masons, Stores and Gardeners, manufactured in large numbers, and for sale cheap, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny River, 2 square below Suspension Bridge.
C. COLEMAN & SON.

ADVERTISEMENTS on this page, under the several heads of "WANTS," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rates only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—GOOD BOARDING WITH pleasant rooms, at moderate rates, at 63 Fulton street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOARDING—BY THE WEEK OR MEAL. Terms $3.50 to $4.50 per week, at 31 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

LOST.

LOST—FEBRUARY 2, 1876, BETWEEN Second National Bank and Hoboken Bank Building, Liberty street, Pocket Memorandum Book, containing $10 or $15 in money, and receipts and papers, valuable to the owner only. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by calling on
J. H. McCAIN,
a71 144 Franklin street, Allegheny.

WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED DRUG Clerk. Address, with reference, Lock Box 29, Uniontown, Pa. b4

WANTED—AGENTS IN EVERY TOWN to canvass for DR. CORNELL'S new and popular HISTORY OF PENNSYLVANIA. One Vol. Splendidly illustrated. A rare chance. Address the publishers, QUAKER CITY PUBLISHING CO., 204 S. 11th street, Phila. b1-d&8

WANTED — HOUSEKEEPER —WANTED a first class Housekeeper to keep house for a small family in the country. Best of references required. Apply at THIS OFFICE.

WANTED—A MAN THAT CAN COME well recommended, to go to the country to dig coal, work around a mill and is handy in the blacksmith shop. Wages low. Address WORKER, GAZETTE office, stating what you can do and what wages you expect.

WANTED—SITUATION AS TRAVELING salesman; best of reference; moderate salary expected. address "B. H. R.," GAZETTE office.

TO LET.

TO LET—ELEGANT DRY GOODS HOUSE, with fine Counters, Drawers, Shelving, &c., No. 113 Federal street, Allegheny, adjoining the well-known and popular Dry Goods Store of E. Groetzinger; no better stand in the city; immediate possession; *free of rent till first of April next*, with rooms on 2d and 3d stories if wanted.

ALSO—The House and Grounds I now occupy at Sewickley, in whole or in part. The grounds are largely planted with fruit trees, grape vines, &c., &c., and of good bearing ages; house supplied with pure soft spring water from a spring on the high ground; *no water tax;* permanent marble wash stands and good bath-room, all supplied with hot and cold water up and down stairs.
ROBERT H. DAVIS,
b10 116 Federal street, Allegheny.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM WITH GOOD BOARDING, at No. 148 THIRD AVENUE.

TO LET—THE FIVE STORY WAREHOUSE, No. 21 Smithfield street, from the first of April next. Inquire as above. a19

TO LET—ROOM 60X110 FEET, WITH steam Power, to let. Enquire of SLACK & SHOLES, corner Penn and Third streets. a68

TO LET — OFFICES IN IRON BANK Block, corner Sixth avenue and Wood street: Inquire of JOHN FLOYD, American Bank. a48

TO LET — 2 GOOD LARGE WAREHOUSES, with offices. Inquire at office of Estate of JAMES WOOD, No. 114 Water St. a26

TO LET — ROOM SECOND FLOOR front, No. 1 Sixth street, now Sewing Machine Sales Room. Desirable for business or office.

TO LET—DWELLINGS ON HILAND avenue. Four good houses with large grounds, at low rents. Enquire of WM. FREW, 174 Wood street. a94

TO LET — FROM APRIL 1ST, A DESIRABLE store room on first floor of Library Hall building. Inquire of CHAS. J. CLARKE, 44 Wood street. a24

TO LET—HOUSE OF 10 ROOMS ON Observatory Hill, Will be rented at a pecuniary sacrifice. Inquire at OBSERVATORY between 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. a62-WFM

TO LET—IN THE 17TH WARD—THE Irwin Mansion and Grounds, fronting on Butler street. Enquire of G.S. BATES, No. 4510 Butler street, Pittsburgh, Pa. a86

TO LET—STORE BUILDING, NO. 175 Liberty street, one door from Sixth street, now occupied by R. S. Davis & Co. Inquire of L. H. SMITH & Co., 49 Sixth street. a95

TO LET—DIAMOND CORNER, NO. 18 Diamond, at foot of Diamond street; old established Grocery Stand; best corner in Pittsburgh Market. Apply to W. H. HAYS, 20 Wood street. a67

TO LET. — THREE STORY BRICK House, No. 155 Fourth avenue, containing 13 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of H. W. STRICKLER, No. 5 Sixth avenue, second floor. a25

TO LET—FIRST CLASS DWELLING house on Page street, Allegheny city, containing 10 rooms, with all modern improvements. Inquire of AMOS LEWIS, corner 7th avenue and Grant street, Pittsburgh. a70

TO LET— TWO-STORY HOUSE, NO. 45 Third Avenue. All modern improvements. Wash House and Drying Room. Enquire at No. 82 MARKET STREET.
at B. OPPENHEIMER.

TO LET — A TWO-STORY HOUSE with mansard roof, situated on Dithridge street, Oakland, containing 8 rooms, stable, and all modern improvements. Inquire at 137 Third avenue, Pittsburgh. a47

TO LET — WOOD STREET WAREHOUSE—That 3-story brick warehouse, No. 81 Wood street, next door People's National Bank, now occupied by John P. Dean as a hardware store, to rent from April 1. Apply to MELLOR & HOENE, 79 Fifth avenue. a85

TO LET—COTTAGE AT HAZLEWOOD—A Handsome Cottage, pleasantly located—one-half acre of land—fruit trees and vegetable garden—8 rooms. Possession April 1st. Also, two Cottages on Mt. Washington, near Incline, Apply to HILL BURGWIN, 143 Fourth avenue.

TO LET—A NEW FRAME HOUSE with 12 rooms, at Hoboken, on West Penn R. R., with large lot, located on bank of river; three minutes' walk from station. Inquire of TATE, MUNDEN & TATE, 313 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, or 59 Federal street, Allegheny. a61

TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A WELL FINISHED THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING of 12 rooms, kitchen and bath-room, double parlor, Boston range in kitchen with hot and cold water arrangement. For terms apply on the premises, No. 68 First avenue, or to A. HARTUPEE, corner First avenue and Short street, city. a53

TO LET—AT NEVILLE STATION, P., F. W. & C. R., in Bellevue borough: Frame dwelling of 8 rooms, attic and cellar; 1½ acres ground; fruit trees, shrubbery, &c.; three minutes' walk from station; overlooking the station and Ohio river; magnificent view; trains every hour. Apply to DANIEL SWOGGER, Real Estate Agent, 66 Federal street, Allegheny. a56

TO LET — DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from the head of Federal street, Double Brick House of Eleven Rooms, with Bath-room and Wash-room. About 4 acres of Orchard, Garden and Shrubbery. Stabling and Carriage House, &c. Inquire of W. B. PUSEY, 19 Sherman avenue, Allegheny City. a5

TO LET—A HANDSOME TWO STORY frame dwelling, on Perrysville Plank Road, containing 6 rooms, finished attic and outside kitchen, with city gas and all modern improvements, with a good stable and 1 acre of ground, planted with an abundance of fruit-bearing trees and shrubbery. Also one dwelling, containing 11 rooms; 3 acres of ground; good stable, city gas, and abundance of fruit trees and shrubbery; within ten minutes' walk of head of Federal street. Apply to J. A. McKEE & SONS, 56 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, or will exchange for desirable city property. a85

TO LET—THE EXECUTORS OF THE estate of Washington McClintock, deceased, offer the following for rent, at low rates, viz.:

1. The large Brick Mansion, containing 10 rooms, also, a brick stable, situated at the head of Buena Vista street, on the Perrysville Plankroad, in the Second ward, Allegheny; being in the city, and yet having the pure air of the country.

2. The handsome Frame Residence, containing 8 rooms, wash-room and bath-room, with city gas, also stable, situated same as above.

Inquire of
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.,
a67 Carpet Store, 33 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A HOUSE OF SEVEN ROOMS, with 12 acres of ground suitable for gardening, on Hiland avenue. Will be sold in whole or in part, to suit purchasers.

ALSO,

To Let, a Room 32x65 feet, with power. Inquire of
S. LOGAN,
83 Corner Twenty-sixth and Penn streets.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—OAK TANNED LEATHER Belting, Harness Leather, Fair Bridle, Fair Skirting, Lace Leather, &c. THORP & CO., 144 Water street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE — TWELVE NEW AND second-hand Engines, 2 Portables; 6 Second Engine Lathes, 1 Planer. T. CARLIN, corner of Lacock and Sandusky streets, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—CHEAP — FOUR PORTABLE ENGINES attached to Boilers, from 10 to 20 horse power, at JAMES HILL & CO.'S, Cor. Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny City, Pa

FOR SALE — ALLEGHENY PARK PROPERTY AT A SACRIFICE — Brick House of seven rooms and finished attic, hot and cold water, gas, &c., fronting 22 feet on the Park, for $6,000. This is the best bargain in property offered in Allegheny. Enquire of JAMES IRWIN, Real Estate Office, 47 Federal street, Allegheny. 38;a